

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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### Agricultural.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### CLAWSON WHEAT AGAIN.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., we threshed another field of Clawson wheat. It was on stubble. The field has been cleared about fourteen years, and constantly in crops or meadow, without manure. My system with it has been to break up clover sod and plant to corn—sometimes break in the fall, sometimes in the spring, as most convenient. Have found no difference in the crop. In my last rotation I put in two corn crops in succession, not because I considered it good policy, but because I was short of corn ground. Here are the results, showing, as might be expected, the first crop the best: Corn crop of 1887—70 to 75 bushels to the acre. Corn crop of 1888—70 to 75 bushels to the acre. Wheat crop of 1887—35 bushels to the acre. Wheat crop of 1888—35 bushels to the acre. These I consider satisfactory results—this being the first season that found the field entirely clear of stumps. The remainder of my wheat, not yet threshed, is estimated by good judges at 35 bushels to the acre. In spite of many large pine stumps and ice-killed patches, I am not running my farm in the interest of the Clawson wheat, or any other particular crop, but try to conduct it in a manner that will produce the best returns for the labor bestowed. In my experiment previously reported I gave the best chance to the Champion Amber and Velvet Chaff, as almost any man would do who was testing a new variety and desirous of knowing its capabilities. In reporting the result to the readers of the FARMER I had no motive except that of contributing my mite to the common stock of knowledge on the wheat question. Sorry I would not have supposed he would have dug up old Judas Iscariot for the sake of using him to abuse the Clawson wheat.

In conclusion I would say, it is quite possible that the Clawson is showing better comparative results here or now than it has been in the other counties where it has been longer cultivated. So far as I can gain information from threshers and others in all this realm, the Clawson is leading other varieties fully five bushels to the acre. Now, as our State cultivates just about a million and a half of acres of wheat a year, it will be seen that if such a result was produced throughout the State it would amount to the sum of seven and a half million bushels. And this is no greater difference than is shown in the recent report of Professor Johnson's experiments on the Agricultural College farm.

OLD GENESSEE.

POSTORIA, SEPT. 20th, 1888.

#### FRENCH MERINOS.

We this week give an illustration of a Rambouillet, or French Merino ram, owned by Mr. Henry Grinnell, of Pontiac, Oakland County. Mr. Grinnell furnishes the following description of these sheep, which will be found interesting:

The Rambouillet belongs to the Merino family, and are often called French Merinos. They are natives of France. The great merit in these sheep is in possession of the somewhat rare combination of producing flesh and wool, without deterioration in either product. My flock is probably the most perfectly bred of this class of sheep in the State. Having bred and handled them for fifteen years, I have thoroughly tested their meat and wool, without deterioration in either product. Three years ago the clip, washed, was sent to Boston and graded seven-eighths No. 1 and delaine. The ram represented in the cut weighed a fraction over 250 lbs.

IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALES IN BOURBON CO., KY.—In this advertisement please to the change of date of Mr. A. H. Bedford's sale from Oct. 17th to Oct. 18th, the third sale of the series.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### WESTERN MICHIGAN FAIR.

The tenth annual fair of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, held at Grand Rapids, September 17th to 21st, was, in point of exhibit, in nearly every respect a great success. The Vegetable and Horticultural Halls were not as well filled with fine fruits and vegetables as in former years, but we attribute the rather meager show in these departments to the dry summer. The display in Art Hall was equal to if not better than in former years, and this is saying a good deal, as the business men of Grand Rapids are always on the alert, seemingly desirous of proving to visitors at their annual fair that they keep pace with the times. The several acres allotted to agricultural implements were well covered with machinery of different kinds, and visitors could find much to interest them, as machine men are always ready to show and explain the superior merits of their machines over all others.

In the live stock department there was not only a large show, but the quality of stock was better than we have ever before seen on these grounds. The premiums offered were liberal, and the kindly and gentlemanly manner in which the superintendents of the live stock departments treated the exhibitors elicited many words of praise from those in attendance on the stock.

Heavy horses were out in considerable numbers and mostly of good quality. Among the Percherons we find that on stallions five years old D. A. Blodgett, of Grand Rapids, won first premium, and Wm. Croftan, of Dalton, second premium. Stallions four years old, John Shipper, Oversill, first; James Merritt, Byron Center, second. Stallions three years old, Thos. Cross, Bangor, first; stallions two years old, J. P. Sleight, Lansing, first; stallions one year old, John Shipper, Oversill, first premium. Mares four years old with foal by side, J. P. Sleight, Lansing, first and second premiums. Filly four years old, J. P. Sleight, Lansing, first. Filly three years old, T. H. & G. W. Hall, Bath, first; Thos. Cross, Bangor, second. Filly two years old, J. P. Sleight, first; John Shipper, second. Filly one year old, J. P. Sleight first and second. Sucking colt, J. P. Sleight first, and T. H. & G. W. Hall second.

On Clydes we find that on stallions five years old J. M. Turner, Lansing, took first, B. C. Creveling & Son, Alpine, second. Stallion four years old, F. A. Gilling, Corinth, first; B. C. Creveling second. Stallions three years old, J. S. & G. W. Crosby, Greenville, first; James McKinley, Newaygo, second. Stallions two years old, James M. Turner, Lansing, first and second. Stallion one year old, J. M. Turner first. Mares four years old, J. M. Turner first; B. C. Creveling & Son second. Filly four years old, J. M. Turner first. Filly three years old, J. M. Turner first. Filly one year old, J. M. Turner first and second. Sucking colt, B. C. Creveling & Son first, and J. M. Turner second.

On English Shires we find that J. S. & W. G. Crosby, Greenville, won first and second, Smith, Greenville, second. J. S. & W. G. Crosby won first on Cleveland Bay Stallion Montclair. On account of lack of time we were unable to trace the premiums won by horses of other classes.

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

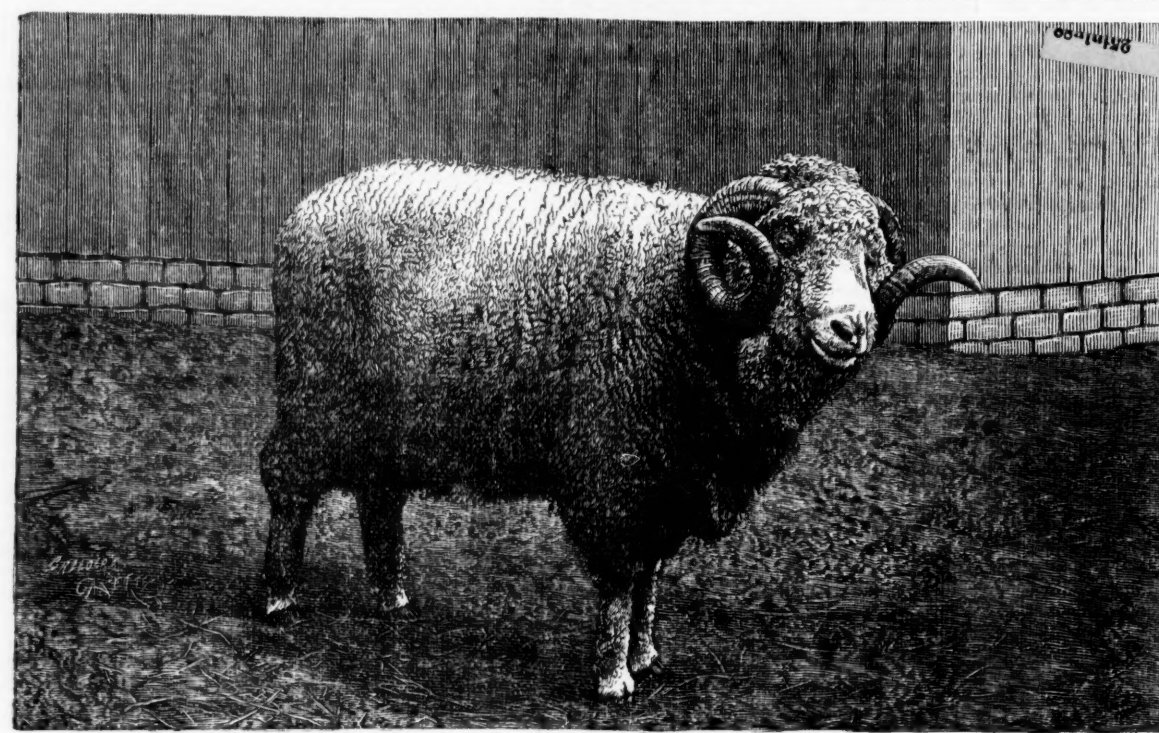
Wm. Steele, Ionia, won first premium on bull two years old and bull one year old; second on bull four years old and heifer three years old; third on breeders' special and Society's herd premium. J. M. Turner, Lansing, won first on cow four years old, cow three years old and heifer two years old. Second on bull two years old, heifer one year old, breeders' special and Society's herd premium. John Lassiter, Cole, won first on bull three years old, bull calf, heifer one year old, and heifer calf. Second premium on cow four years old and heifer two years old. First on breeders' special and Society's herd premium, and diploma for best bull of any age. O. Snow & Son, Kalamazoo, won second on bull one year old, bull calf and heifer calf.

#### GALLOWAYS.

R. B. Caruss, St. Johns, won first on bull four years old, cow four years old, heifer one year old, heifer calf and bull calf. Second on cow three years old, heifer two years old, and heifer calf; also second on breeders' special and Society's herd premium; third in fat class. J. L. Wicks & Co., Colby, won first on bull three years old, bull two years old, bull one year old, cow three years old, and heifer two years old. Second on cow four years old, heifer one year old and bull calf. First and third on breeder's special and Society's herd premium. Diploma for best bull of any age.

#### HOLSTEINS.

W. K. Sexton, Howell, won first on bull two years old, bull one year old, bull calf, heifer three years old, heifer two years old, and heifer one year old. Second on cow four years old. First on special offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and Society herd premium. Diploma for best bull of any age. T. D. Seely & Co., Bay City, won first on bull two years old, cow four years old, and heifer calf. Second on cow three years old, and second on Society's herd and special. Stone & Biggs, Hastings, won second on bull two years old, heifer one year old, heifer calf and bull calf. Third on herds, Society's and special.



Rambouillet, or French Merino Ram, Owned by Henry Grinnell, Pontiac, Mich.

#### HEREFORDS.

Guy Hanning, Wheatfield, won first on bull four years old, bull one year old, bull calf, cow four years old, heifer one year old and heifer calf. Second premium on cow four years old, cow three years old, heifer two years old and heifer calf. First on breeders' special and Society's herd premium. Diploma for best bull of any age. J. S. & W. Turner, Lansing, won first on heifer three years old, and heifer two years old. Second on heifer one year old, and second on breeders' special and Society's herd premium. Wm. Steele, Ionia, showed seven head, and after winning second premium on bull one year old, refused to show any more in this class.

#### JERSEYS.

G. B. & C. S. Smith, Eagle, won first on bull calf, cow four years old, heifer one year old and heifer calf. Second on cow three years old, heifer two years old, and herd. O. J. Bliss, Silver Creek, won first on bull three years old, bull one year old, cow three years old, and heifer two years old. Second premium on bull one year old, and cow four years old. First premium on herd, and diploma for best bull of any age. J. S. & W. Crosby won first on bull two years old and heifer one year old. Second on heifer calf, and second on herd.

#### DEVONS.

H. L. Carrier, Brookfield, won first on bull three years old, cow three years old, heifer two years old, heifer one year old and heifer calf. Second on cow four years old, and heifer calf. First on herd. E. T. Doney was out with his herd but we failed to get the list of premiums won by him.

#### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

J. Corbett, Ionia, won first premium on ram two years old, ram lambs, ewes one year old and ewe lambs. Diploma on ram and two ewes. It is conceded that the ram Buffalo Bill shown by Mr. Corbett is one of the best imported this year. Minton Brothers, Marshall, won first on ram lambs. Second on ram two years old, ram one year old, ewes two years old, and ewes one year old. J. S. & W. G. Crosby, Greenville, won first on ram one year old and ewes two years old.

#### MERINOS.

C. M. Mann, Rockford, won first on ram two years old, ewes two years old. Diploma for best ram and two ewes. Second on ewes one year old. These first and second premium ewes were bred by S. S. Lusk, Victor, N. Y., from Martin stock; the ram two years old was bred by D. P. Dewey, Grand Blanc. D. Conkling, Uia, won second on registered ram two years old, on unregistered ram two years old, ewes two years old, and ewes one year old. Diploma for best ram and two ewes. G. F. Harrington, Paw Paw, won first on ram one year old, ram lambs and ewe lambs. Second on ram one year old, ram lambs and yearling ewes.

#### COTSWOLDS.

A. W. Hill, Caledonia, won first on ram two years old, ram one year old, ewes two years old and ewe lambs. Diploma for best ram and two ewes. T. Spicer & Son, Charlotte, won first on ewes one year old, ram lambs and ewe lambs. Second on ram two years old, ram one year old and ewes two years old.

#### OXFORDDOWNS.

Searing & Olmstead, Lyons, won first on ram one year old, ram lamb, ewes two years old, ewes one year old, and ewe lambs. Second on ram one year old and ewe lambs. Diploma for best ram and two ewes. W. A. Polley, Alamo, won first on ram two years old. Second on ram lamb, ewes two years old and ewes one year old.

#### POLAND CHINA SWINE.

G. F. Harrington, Paw Paw, won first on boar one year old and pen of pigs, sweepstakes on sow two years old. J. S. & W. G. Crosby, Greenville, won second on boar two years old and pen of pigs. H. W. Riley, Greenville, won first on boar two years old, sow two years old. Second on boar one year old, sow two years old. Diploma on boar.

#### SMALL YORKSHIRES.

W. M. Hilbert, Bath, first on boar two

years old, boar one year old, under one year old, sow two years old, sow one year old, and pen of pigs. Second on sow under one year old and pen of pigs.

#### CHESTER WHITES.

C. A. Searing, Lyons, won first on boar one year old, sow two years old, pen of pigs, boar under one year old and sow under one year old. Second on pen of pigs and boar under one year old. Diploma for best boar.

#### BERKSHIRES.

G. W. Prescott, Grand Rapids, won first on boar two years old, sow two years old. Second on pig under one year old. Diploma on boar and sow.

M. H. Walworth, Hillsdale, showed a very fine lot of Victoria swine and also H. W. Riley, of Greenville, a good lot, but as there was no class allotted to this breed we were unable to get from the exhibitors the discretionary premiums awarded.

Many thanks are due Secretary Cox and his assistants for favors shown the representative of the FARMER.

#### THE EASTERN MICHIGAN FAIR.

The 17th annual fair of the Eastern Michigan Association was held at Ypsilanti last week, and was fortunate in having good weather. The attendance was good enough to make it a success financially. The live stock show was good, especially in horses, cattle and Shropshire sheep. The entries in the various departments were as follows:

Horses—160  
Cat—430  
Sheep—182  
Swine—105  
Poultry—150  
Agricultural implements—35  
Miscellaneous—94

Total—1,604

Among the horses there were the various breeds, from the Percheron to the trotter, and more perfection in the latter class.

Mr. G. W. Gale, proprietor of the Huron Stock Farm, Ypsilanti, made a very fine show. At the head of the stud is Barney Wilkes 3060, bay, 16 hands, 1,300 lbs. His sire is Red Wilkes 1749, and dam Avalanche by Administrator 357. Here is a combination of Hambletonian and Mambrino blood. He is a horse of fine color, size and symmetry; a critical judge can examine each of his points separately and no fault can be wished for. He has 24 colts in the State; one of them, dam by Pansie, 12 months of age, has just been sold for \$500. Mr. G. also showed Mentor, a seal brown stallion, by Menelaus 226, dam by Gen. Knox 140. Among the mares there is to be found the blood of Menelaus, Gen. Knox and Brigoli. It will be seen by the above that Mr. Gale has secured choice blood from the best sources. Both he and his son, Mr. G. F. Gale, have made many trips to Kentucky to secure desirable mares, and the stock bears witness to their good judgment.

Another prominent horse was Woodford Douglas, a son of Woodford Mambrino, dam a Black Hawk mare. He had some very fine colts on the ground.

The Cleveland Bays were well represented in quality though the number was not large. Among the larger exhibitors were Mr. E. Helber, of Saline, and Mr. C. B. Truesdale, of Wayne. The former showed Lord Wenlock, who took first premium; two of Mr. H's mares, one three and one six years old, each took the blue ribbon; also a Shire colt in the Shire class.

Mr. Truesdale had nine head of horses and took six first and three second premiums. His Cleveland Bay stallion Prime, an unusually fine animal, took second in this class.

Among the Percherons were some very fine ones owned by Paul H. Wheeler, of Uria.

The Wayne County Horse Breeders' Association had four representatives on the ground, all Clydesdales; the eight-year-old stallion Gordie, weight 1,750 lbs., took the first premium; two of the mares were noticed by the judges, one receiving a blue ribbon and the other the red one.

Mr. W. C. Ayres showed Sphinx, dark bay stallion, eight years old, by Stony Ford,

reason," or to resolve to plant a patch of melons while piling up the rinds on a kitchen table.

It takes a little time, and a little forethought to change stock occasionally—to introduce new strains of breeding. I believe Michigan farmers need less lecturing on this point than those of almost any other State. But if there are only a few who delay such important improvements to their stock of farm animals, there is need of keeping the suggestion in print as a reminder of its importance.

The farmer's fowl department could be spelled differently and fit the facts in numerous instances. A constant dissatisfaction with the poultry division of the farm has begotten a desire for change, which usually ends in a change of roosters with a neighbor who is equally disgusted with his stock. This conglomeration of all sorts degenerates into a scourge faster than anything I know. An attempt is usually made to supplement the general inefficiency with numbers. The argument is that if 20 hens will not furnish eggs enough for family use, 40 must be kept. These must scatter, scurry, and scratch about to get a living, where only 15 should be kept. They roost in the binder shed, or on the sheep racks, if they do not preempt the harness pegs, or the carriage dasher. They become more a nuisance than a factor of profit in the farm assets. I do not favor shooting matches, but if some such fatal epidemic should destroy all the flocks of fowls, such as I have described, it would be a blessing to the proprietors, always provided that they would take a little trouble to procure a dozen or fifteen pullets of Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas. I prefer the latter. It is a foolish idea that 25 to 40 hens must be kept on a farm. It is on a par with keeping 50 sheep on 40 acres, numbers kill the profit. I keep over 15 pullets that were hatched in May. We intend to have all the chickens of the season hatched in that month. There are groups of them now in the yard as tall as their mothers. The last year's hens are killed and eaten as required during the fall months. The pullets begin to lay about holiday time, and continue through the year, with very short vacations. Every night, regularly, the door of the hen house is shut, and no intruding "vorn't" can so much as poke his nose through a crack in the floor. When a chicken of my favorite breed is hatching in the spring it is safe to predict a six pounder in the fall. We have often made the poultry department pay the farm taxes. They are fed regularly and are not required to go 40 rods to scratch up the wheat that has just been drilled in or to forage on the corn shocks. There are no little piping fledglings that were hatched under the barn, or out in the corner of the orchard, to sliver through the fall storms, and finally to die from neglect. I have known the survival of the fittest of such, to become the main reliance for egg production and fried chicken the next season, because they were too insignificant to sell, and cost little to winter over. Keeping poultry is one of the little things that is easily overdone by a misleading computation. It is said that if 10 hens are profitable, 40 will be four times as profitable. In practice, the 10 hens will often surpass the 40 in both egg production and in increase, taking the year for the trial.

It is often said that life is made up of little things, but if the little things on the farm are not attended to in season, there will be a big leak at the end of the year.

A. C. G.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### WEBSTER FARMERS' CLUB.

This club after its usual summer vacation met at the residence of Mr. Charles Rogers, and indulged in an informal wheat talk. Mr. Adia Cushing being first pressed for an opinion thought he hadn't any, but after a little class leader exercise developed some pretty well formed views. Egyptian was the variety that he had been experimenting with the last year, and it had panned out so well that he should renew the dose this fall. He had been gradually changing from old fashioned summer fallow to rotation, wheat being the last in the series previous to seeding down with clover, and right here he would like some of the sojourners present to tell us what they going to do about our failure to secure a catch of this grass or vine, any way? Our wheat business would soon come to a standstill, and the perennial rye would, like Jonah's gourd, cover the land, and poverty and rye, according to the old notions, were bedfellows. He was not in a frame of mind to contemplate such a situation with pleasure. His soil, a clay loam, had been turned just after harvesting the oats, and was not lumpy, but mellow; had rolled down and thoroughly harrowed, and was now watching Old Probs to see how many like he would perpetrate with his signal flags before the weather clerk above would take compassion on him and send rain and save the whole signal service from the fate of Ananias and Sapphira. One thing was sure, Adia was not going to do any sowing until it rained if he had to wait for the sugar snows for moisture.

Mr. Wm. Brockway, in answer to the inquiry as to drilling or broadcast sowing, was decidedly in favor of broadcast. The drill buried the seed too deep and crowded the kernels too near together—not allowing room for all to gather sustenance sufficient for proper development. One and one-half to three inches was deep enough, and the young plant did not have to spend weeks in

forcing its way to sunlight. Drilling left a furrow that in spring or winter thaws held water, and the subsequent freezing was too much for the already weakened stand, and failure too often the result. His favorite tool for preparation of the ground was the spring-tooth harrow. As to fertilizers, good well rotted barnyard manure was his choice. He could call to mind a case where land had been treated to a top-dressing of commercial fertilizer that on harvesting actually produced three bushels less per acre than the adjacent land that had not received any.

W. E. Boyden had not seen the promised results claimed from phosphates, but would apply a top-dressing of well rotted manure for a crop where immediate results were desired; but for a permanent benefit would plow under. As to variety, Dick-Mediterranean, Martin Amber and Hybrid Traverse had all done well with him the past season. Used a drill because you can put the seed where you want it, and prefers the roller drill to the pipe-tooth. One and a half bushel to the acre was the quantity he sowed. Was not troubled with smut to any extent, but had noticed the red wheats were more susceptible to it than the white. His father used to apply to barley a dressing of slaked lime and it seemed to destroy the germs in it, and he thought it would help wheat to do so. As to the theory of smut reproducing itself he was not posted and would not venture an opinion.

President Backus thought as a rule the most prolific heads produced small kernels, but would not discriminate against them on that account. Nor would he choose small kernels in preference, looking more at the perfect development of the berry than to size.

Charles Rogers had adopted the plan of manuring his land a season in advance for a crop. Some thought fresh barnyard manure applied to pasture made the feed distasteful to stock, but after a few weeks this rank growth became sweetened by the sun, and when our now sure dry mid-summer time came he had a luxuriant foliage to bridge over the drouth, and shady ground gathering up and storing for the coming crop those elements of plant food necessary for growth. Salt had largely entered into his system of fertilizing for wheat, and he was confident of its efficiency. Believed in a large amount of previous working of the land before sowing; would, in fact, work sandy land quite wet, not forgetting to renew the process as soon as dry.

George Merrill uses a drill, and wants the largest seed obtainable, thinks one of the reasons our popular varieties run out is because too little attention is paid to saving seed. Careful selection is the parent of our new kinds, and a continuance would save them to us.

As to sowing grass seed with a drill, Mr. Edwin Ball would save crowding soil would in the furrows and exhausting the fertility around the wheat.

O. W. Cushing had practiced both plans, and had not been able to observe any difference. Given a certain amount of moisture, the right time, and there was no trouble, and in fact we may plow, manure ever so well, select seed with the utmost care, those little raindrops, by their coming or staying, tell for us the story at the end. We must study the question of artificial moisture more thoroughly, whether it be in deeper cultivation, more frequent stirrings or the application of those salts that draw and retain water, and can bridge over the sharp drouths that lately set the best laid plans of wice and men "aglee."

Mr. Wm. Tubbs was not afraid of deep drilling. One of the best pieces of wheat he ever saw was sown by him for a neighbor on a mellow field, when his drill was new, and he really believed it put the seed down six inches. Give the root good depth and there would be less liability of the old dry of wheat turning to chess or cheat, which by the way was all humbug. What more Mr. Tubbs might have said upon the wheat question no one will ever know, as the chess men, led by Mr. Brockway, immediately locked horns, and for the remaining portion of the service we were treated to all the old arguments, pro and con, on the now too good subject. Could our Club members take hold of some of the many other practical topics that come before them, and give us their views as strongly as on this, President Backus would soon lose his reputation as a class-leader.

Mr. Austin Smith, one of Ann Arbor's young farmers, read a paper on "Farm Machinery," in which its neglect was humorously shown by a description of their final end, holding up decaying fence corners, and all year round hen roosts. Some statistics were read showing the enormous amount of capital invested in their manufacture and the army of men employed, all of which indirectly received their pay from the farmer's little wheat bin, his pig pen, poultry yard, or his herds in yard or field. Was it not about time for the farmer to see if he had not cut capabilities and could, on rainy days and odd spells, develop a mechanical bump the size of a hen's egg, that would save those trips when in a hurry to repair shops? A little knowledge of the use of a hand saw, a jack plane, a gimlet or auger, might be a very useful thing to carry under his hat, as well as the fine blocky points of a Shorthorn or the actual reins in a Jersey. With a little of the Yankee gunnation that we do so much prating about on 4th of July put in our every-day practice,

(Continued on eighth page.)



## The Horse.

## HORSES AT THE STATE FAIR.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

If you will permit me I would like to offer a few lines of praise to our faithful and beautiful servants, the trotting-bred roadsters of our land. I think I see them still as they pranced and clamped on the State Fair grounds a few weeks ago. We have to-day in Michigan a class of animals that are almost unapproachable in breeding, handsome in color and form, and magnificent in carriage. The time I think is not far distant when Kentucky and California, with climate and other advantages in their favor, must move on a little faster or the Wolverine roadsters will be knocking at their heels.

I had the pleasure while at the State Fair of seeing some of our most noted Michigan sires and matrons, and having a little time to think I thought I would, unbiased, try and see which of our various breeds I would like best to propagate. Turn as I would and seek as I did I invariably came to the conclusion that a well matched team of roadsters was as safe, as profitable, and as sure an investment as a breeder could well make. A friend of mine sold in my own presence a team, one four and the other five years old, for \$750, and the buyer told me that they would be sold to a customer of his in Chicago for \$1,000. This is certainly a handsome profit for both buyer and seller. The team has not only been a profitable one to the breeder, as they never cost him a cent for development, he did all his summer and fall work with them, brought them direct from the cultivator to the fair, and found a ready sale for them when he got there. The above case is not an isolated one, as I saw three other teams change hands for more money than the above. The next thing that struck my mind forcibly was the high position given to the Cleveland Bays and other similar breeds of coach and roadster stallions in the various show rings that I saw.

Our markets of to-day demand an animal that has size, substance and style, and most of the buyers of to-day insist on a nice toppy animal. I think you will find after a careful study of this subject that more of our breeders should come to the above conclusions. The Cleveland Bays, as a rule, have enough thoroughbred blood close up to their top crosses in their veins to make them sound and long-lived, and when you come to cross them on our small, compact built mares you are certain to produce all of the above desirable good qualities. The farmers and stock-raisers of America are getting more and more awakened to the great benefits to be derived from breeding a class of horses that will at all times meet a ready sale at paying prices; and it is a fact that at the present time, when everything on the farm is so very low, the demand for good horses was never better or prices offered more satisfactory. According to my mind there is no branch of farming that will pay as well as raising a span or two of good, sound, well bred horses each year. The price that you receive will be almost half profit; and, besides, after you make the sale of a span you hardly miss them before you are again ready for the market with more. It is not like selling a piece of land, which when once sold is gone forever. Not so with stock; you can always raise more, and the breeder should endeavor to raise more and better each year. Perhaps by reading the following my readers can see which way the wind blows. In a lecture on "Horse Breeding," delivered by Mr. James Wood, of Westchester Co., N. Y., the following statements occur:

"The demand for good sound horses is constantly increasing. Europe annually imports 20,000 head from other countries. The immense army of the continent are making an ever increasing demand, and if the threatening war clouds should burst, the destruction of horses will be so great that this demand will be beyond possibilities of a supply; and it is freely announced in Europe that America can alone supply these demands. Competent officials from the German, French and English armies have made extensive examinations in this country and to our equine resources, and have made full and complete reports to their respective governments. The demands of our home market are constantly increasing. In New York city alone 14,000 horses die annually, and as many more become lame or are otherwise injured or disabled, and are sent into the country from which they never return; and our constantly increasing business makes increasing demands."

In conclusion let me add that I only hope that all those who may be interested in the breeding and rearing of horses may have the courage to look to this branch of our common welfare more closely than they ever have heretofore. A very common practice among farmers is to breed to inferior stallions because they are cheap, or because they have some warm feelings towards their owner. In all other mercantile pursuits personal feelings are laid to one side in business, and in this branch it certainly should be. Now if we raise a good animal the wisdom of that venture not only redounds to our own personal credit, but by certain laws of nature, the failure or success will sometimes be traced to remote generations. I sincerely hope that the breeders of this State will see to it that the already high standard obtained will not be allowed to depreciate or her credit fall behind any other State in the Union. Michigan's name to-day stands high upon the column as a producer of the best of horses, and it only remains for us to say whether we will inscribe her name higher or not.

CHAS. LEWIS.

WILLIAMSTON, Sept. 28, 1888.

## HEAVY VS. LIGHT HORSES ON THE FARM.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Seeing in your issue of Sept. 8th an article addressed to the readers of your valuable paper with the above heading, in which you give some of your "queer" ideas about the kind of a horse the farmer ought to keep on the farm, and the kind he ought to sell for truck purposes, and then want to know how these "queer" ideas agree with the experience of the readers of the FARMER, I being a reader venture to answer for one. Now for those "queer" ideas: The first one is that farmers' "opinions are influenced by the quality of the soil they cultivate, the crops they

grow and their proximity to market." These have no more to do with their opinions in regard to horses than they have in regard to their political opinions. The truth is men are biased in their opinions, and he who has his heart set on trotters thinks every horse weighing over 1,200 lbs. is a "behemoth," while the draught horse man thinks every horse falling below that weight is worthless. And while I think about it I would like to ask some of our horsemen who use the term so often what kind of an animal behemoth was? Was he a whale or an elephant? and what kind of a gait had he?

The second queer idea is that farmers should sell heavy horses and keep light ones on the farm. Farmers do their work with the mares they use for breeding purposes. So your idea will not harmonize with the old maxim that "like begets like," and the likeness of some ancestor." And then what a queer idea it is that a heavy team would be very slow if a load was to be taken to market, when big horses are almost always fast walkers. Now let us take into consideration what the farm horse has to do. This work is very different from what it was ten or twelve years ago, yet we often hear him spoken of as a plow horse, as though plowing was all he had to do. The farm horse of to-day has to draw the drill, cultivator, spring-tooth harrow, mower, horse rake, and self-blinder, all heavy tools to handle. Then there is stone to draw and grain to market, and a good share of our roads are both hilly and sandy.

Michigan has become a great potato State, and potatoes are a very heavy crop to handle. Three horses cannot be handled to advantage on the digger, one of the heaviest draught tools we have; besides it makes a big difference in marketing a crop whether you draw 40 or 60 bushels at a load.

I am willing to give the small horse all the credit due him; in fact I always fancied the trotter. We owned a little gray weighing only 870 lbs. who demonstrated his ability to trot a quarter on the ice in '41, and could start almost as heavy a load as any horse on the farm; but he could not lug it. Farmers want horses that can lug a heavy load, say four miles per hour. This is the test of a good farm horse. Look around you, my friends, who advocate small horses for farming, and see the small horses broken down on the farm just because the work has been too heavy for them. Look at those ringbones and bone spavins on those light farm horses sired by a standard bred trotter. Have they inherited that? No, his sires and dams have been sound for generations. What then? The work has been too heavy for them? They have had to do work which ought to have been done by a horse weighing from 400 to 600 pounds more than they; and if, as you say, and I do not doubt it, heavy teams will bring \$450 to \$500 on the market, there is no question about the kind of horses the farmers should raise for the farm and city use. So let those breed fast horses who are so "fixed" as to make it pay for them are millions in them; but it takes a barrel of money to get it out. A farmer rightly situated might make it pay to raise light drivers or even coach horses, and I am of the opinion that a cross between a heavy mare and a trotting or thoroughbred stallion would produce as good a coacher as anything that is being imported.

In respect to breeding perhaps the best way is for every man to breed that kind of a horse which he takes pride in, for then his heart will be in the business, and there is a proper place for all kinds of horses.

"Nothing useless is or low.  
Each thing in its place is best,  
And what seems but idle show  
Strengthens and supports the rest."

"JOE."

## Working Colts.

Our Paris correspondent, in a recent letter, says: A question is being warmly discussed in connection with the progress of horse rearing; at what age ought colts to be set to work? The danger has been pointed out that there is a tendency to precociously employ young animals at work too arduous and too sustained for them. It is very difficult to fix the age and the degree of growth, at which a colt can be worked without inconvenience. However, one fact is clear, more bad horses are made from being set too early at work than from having their first work period delayed. The best judges agree that no colt intended for agricultural labor ought to be set to work before it be three years old, in any case they ought never to be employed at two years, no matter how numerous may be the cases bestowed upon them. And even when employed for farm labor at three years the work should be studiously made to suit their growing forms, so as not to compromise their imperfectly formed articulations and their unknit or unhardened bones. Premature work makes colts unsuited, difficult to train, and unpleasant to drive; they wear and age rapidly, and further, drift into viciousness caused by their weakness.

## Horse Gossip.

D. H. HARRIS, of Mendon, this State, has purchased the pacer Silverthread from Frank Wiethoff, of this city.

MELTON YOUNG, of McGrath, Kentucky, has refused \$5,000 for his thoroughbred yearling, Helter Skelter, which ran a quarter in 23 1/2 seconds at Lexington, Ky., in July.

The three-year-old pacing stallion Frank B., by Frank Noble, a son of Louis Napoleon, and bred by Parkhurst & Mott, of Kalamazoo County, dropped dead in Milwaukee recently, while being exercised.

At Chicago last week the three-year-old filly Gertie won a race for four-year-olds in straight heats, time, 2:28 1/4, 2:30, 2:30 1/4. Her owner asserts she has trotted a mile in 2:25. She is owned by J. E. Corrigan, of Chicago, who has been offered \$4,500 for her.

At Fleetwood Park, New York, last week, the 2:25 pace, purse \$5,000, was won by the Michigan horse Jack, by Pilot Medium. There were five heats trotted, Jack taking the last three in 2:26, 2:19 1/4, 2:21 1/4. Geneva S. took the first two in 2:23, 2:18 1/4.

SENATOR STANFORD is said to have been offered \$25,000 for the two-year-old filly Sunol which recently trotted a mile in California in 2:25. She is by Electorator, out of Waxana by Gen. Benton; a dam Waxy, a thoroughbred daughter of Lexington. The thoroughbred blood has not hurt this filly as a trotter.

and over any track. They claim she will soon be able to trot a mile in two minutes. She will probably do this this winter around the stove.

Our Paris correspondent recently sent us some interesting points regarding the methods pursued by horse breeders in France in raising foals. The Chicago Horseman evidently thought them valuable, for two long paragraphs from the letter appeared in its editorial columns last week without credit. Help yourself, neighbor, and never mind acknowledgments.

SOME graceless villain started the story that in Michigan there is a horse which has changed hands so often that every time a stranger comes around he opens his mouth to have his teeth examined so his age may be arrived at. Had the paragraph said "changed name" instead of hands we would have "small hopes" of proving it false.

NEXT month the national stallion race will be trotted at the Bay District track, San Francisco, California. The horses expected to start are Guy Wilkes, 2:15; Stamboul, 2:16; Woodnut, 2:16 1/2; Director, 2:17; and Antevolo, 2:19 1/2. The latter is only four years old. It looks as if Guy Wilkes stood the best chance of winning, his recent victory over Stamboul being regarded as settling the question of speed between these two, and they are thought to be the speediest of the lot.

THE owner of that great colt Axtell 2:24, wants to match him against any two-year-old in the country; or he will trot him mile heats against Bell Boy. There are rumors that the latter has reached his limit, and that the recent sale and extensive advertising given him were for the purpose of keeping up his reputation. This we do not believe, but with a young horse like him in the stud all season it would be bad judgment to put him in a contest.

## The Farm.

## Frosted Corn Fodder.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Lewis County, N. Y., says that after a frost corn must be cut immediately or it will be of little value for feeding purposes. The damage by frost to fodder corn is not great if it is cut and cocked without delay, and before it is washed by rain. He says: We had a very good crop of five and a half acres standing on the morning of the first frost, and as the leaves were part of them, frozen, the reaper was started, and the whole was cut and nearly all cocked on that day and the next, just in time to secure it from the heavy rain of to-day. Lewis County is very liable to early frosts, and one great advantage in cutting fodder corn with the reaper, and then cocking it immediately, is that a large amount can be secured after the frost and before it is damaged by rain, and that with only the ordinary farm help. This is the third time in the last eight years that my corn has been cut in September, and on the next day after a frost. Very few fields of corn in this section have sufficiently matured this year to be at the best stage for fodder, and it was not caught by frost through neglect to cut at the right time.

In previous years the large crops of corn have kept equally well with smaller ones, and this year they have all been made larger than formerly. They are about seven feet across on the bottom, and five feet high. If they do not cure, or are damaged by mould or sourness, I will report facts hereafter.

Much of the fodder corn in this region will be of inferior quality, through damage by frost and rain, as it is not cut, and will be exposed to the weather for some days to come.

## Winter Dairying.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman strongly advises changing from summer to winter dairying, saying the latter is much more profitable. As he had formerly practiced summer dairying, his opinions are entitled to consideration. He feeds pumpkins for succulent food at the beginning of winter, storing them in the basement of his barn. The small potatoes are also picked up and fed during the winter as a relish, and are estimated as worth 20 cents per bushel as a regular food and more than that as an appetizer. This gentleman continues: The chief advantages of winter, over summer dairying, consist in having the greater part of the season's make of butter to sell when the price is the highest; in having less trouble to make and market a good article in cool weather; in making the milking season considerably longer, and the quantity for the season considerably greater; and in being able to raise better calves, because they are so much older and larger than spring calves to eat grass in the summer, and endure the rigors of the ensuing winter. The disadvantage is in having to feed more meal and bran, to make good winter butter and to keep up a full flow of milk till grass comes, when the meal can be taken away without the yield falling off, though if it is continued the flow will increase. Feeding liberally with meal and bran, makes winter butter cost more than grass butter, but the higher prices of the winter market more than pay the additional expense for feed.

Cows have to be wintered whether they give milk or not, and when they receive a meal ration twice a day they will not eat more than half a ration of hay or fodder, and consequently they must not be charged with the full cost of the meal, unless they receive credit for the lessened consumption of fodder.

I have never tried ensilage, but according to my experience, the best fodder for making cows give milk in the winter season, is corn stalks, and the next best is clover hay. I cut up my field corn just as soon as all the ears are glazed, and try to have help enough to get it done before the leaves are dry and dead, or a frost comes. Great pains are taken to have the "stouts" of moderate size, well built, and firmly bound near the tops with two good hands so that they will not fall down. The husking is done just as soon as the grain will do to put into the crib; the stalks, as fast as husked, are well bound in small bundles for convenience in handling; set up firmly in shocks large enough, when bound around the tops, to stand anything but a cyclone; and drawn from the field to the barn in dry weather as soon as they have become sufficiently cured to keep from moulding. A neighbor used to leave his stalks in the field and draw them to the barn in winter as wanted, because a

he alleged, they would mould and injure in the barn. I have never had any spoil if pains were taken to get them sufficiently dried in the field. To do this, it is necessary to keep them standing up before husking and afterward. Stalks that fall down and lie on the ground till half rotten are not worth drawing to the barn.

To make winter dairying profitable, cows must have good warm quarters to keep them comfortable in cold weather and be kept out of the storms. The old way of having them run out in the barnyard with no shelter but an open shed which only a few of the master cows would go under, will not answer. I had a good cow nearly dried up by being left out in the yard one night in a cold rain storm late in the fall. My stables are in the basement of my barn, and are so warm that they very seldom freeze in them.

Of course cows cannot make much milk without plenty of suitable food to make it out of, any more than the Israelites in Egypt could make bricks without straw. In the winter, my cows in milk are fed a ration composed of one half wheat or buckwheat bran, and the other half meal, made by grinding corn, rye and oats together in equal parts, and give each cow about four quarts of the mixture both morning and night, fed dry. They would stand a larger ration and give more milk, but the quantity mentioned is about as much as I find it profitable to feed. Prof. Stewart's oft repeated advice to moisten cut fodder and put the meal on it, is good. I tried it one winter when hay was scarce and it was necessary to feed cut straw. It made a good deal more work, but I think it paid.

## The Most Profitable Land on the Farm.

We have all heard of the profitable results of reclaiming low, mucky land and converting useless swamps into onion farms or celery grounds. There are millions of acres of similar land. It is not every man who has the experience and other necessary qualifications for success in growing these and similar crops, but what of that? Must these rich alluvial lands or swamps be allowed to produce forever nothing but weeds, rushes and brambles, with here and there a few patches of coarse grass? There are many methods of reclaiming such land. We propose to allude only to the familiar one of seeding them down to timothy grass for hay or to timothy, red-top and blue grass for pasture.

Where it is possible, the first and most important thing is to drain the land. For want of an outlet this cannot always be done thoroughly, but it is seldom that land is so flat that much of the water cannot be drawn off by a few wide open ditches. It is far easier work to drain such soils than hard upland that needs underdraining. Not only is the muck light and easily dug, but fewer drains are necessary. As a matter of experience, we find only two things that give much trouble—the roots of trees and the hard pan. In regard to the roots of trees we find that they give less trouble than may be feared, because on such wet, mucky land they are all on the surface. The hard pan on such land generally looks like clay or slate, but it is not clay. It is almost impossible to force a spade into it vertically; but it can easily be split or broken up horizontally. In many cases a plow will split it apart and break it up, and it can then be easily shoveled out.

The weakest link determines the strength of the chain; and the shallowest and narrowest part of a ditch determines its capacity to carry water. It often happens that a ditch will be dug wide and deep where the digging is easy, but where the hard pan comes near the surface the ditch is left shallow. It is here that every inch you gain in depth counts. If you can get the plow in, it will be very desirable to make these hard spots the deepest part of the ditch, because on the soft, mucky part the rush of water in the spring will have a tendency to make the ditch deeper and wider, while it will have no effect on the hard spots.

It is not our purpose at this time to go into the details of draining. We would rather urge our readers who have such land, now producing little or no value, to make a beginning in the way of improving them. In a dry, hot climate these lands are enormous, unproductive, but what the product shall be, whether weeds or good grass, is for each owner to determine for himself.—American Agriculturist.

## Cider Vinegar.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says: As a rule, the best keeping cider is made from those apples that have the heaviest juice, i. e., those having the most saccharine matter in them; but a good apple for ordinary domestic purposes will make good cider. The juice of early apples is thin and watery, and will not make good cider at any time. The Red Roman is the only variety that should be worked up separately; all other varieties should be mixed. A mixture of good sound winter apples produces good results. They should be ripe, and if they have been piled in a bin for a few days in cool weather, all the better. If they have been thus treated the cider will be richer, but there will not be so much of it. Any one using good apples and making fine cider can usually build up a trade at satisfactory prices. In hog-cholera season of the country, pomace has a tendency to prevent the disease. I don't know any reason for this; but that such is the case I judge by observation. Various processes are used in making vinegar. The best results are obtained by putting the bung out in good liquor barrels, leaving the bung out and keeping them under cover in the summer, and the result will be hastened by keeping them in a building with a little fire in it during the winter. In a year or a year and a half the cider should be fair vinegar and better yet in two years. Siphon it off carefully when it is ready for market and mark the barrels before filling them again. Do not stir the cider much, as the sediment which is stirred up settles very slowly. Instead of the old way of putting a bottle in the bung-hole, cover it with cloth netting.

WARREN'S LOG CABIN REMEDIES.—"Sarsaparilla," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hops and Buchu," "Extract," "Hair Tonic," "Liver Pills," "Plasters," (Porous-Electrical), "Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.

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## Agricultural Items.

THERE are 55 creameries in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and their output was worth \$744,821 in 1887.

A WELL-KNOWN farmer who writes voluminously for the agricultural press, says that for feeding purposes high grade cattle are preferable to full blood. He cannot explain it, but he knows it is true.

FROSTS in Maine cut the corn grown for canning purposes so severely that the output of canned stock will be materially shortened. The grape crop is ruined, and cranberries and tender vegetables suffered severely.

SIXTEEN years ago Cheumung County, N. Y., paid \$50,000 for the grounds and buildings for the New York State Agricultural Society, on condition that the annual fair should be permanently held at Elmira. The citizens now complain that the Society repudiates its solemn and binding obligation, by its removal to Syracuse as a permanent location.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Jersey Bulletin says that corn meal fed a little in excess will hasten the ripening of the cream, but the butter therefrom was soft and oily; on the other hand, an excess of bran feed will retard not only the process of ripening, but the churning as well, and the butter will be pale and sickly-looking, as well as "crumbly," despite your efforts.

THE agent of Wm. Scully, large owner of real estate in Marion County, Kansas, recently served a notice on all the grain buyers of that county, warning them not to pay for the grain of the tenants of said Scully until their rent was paid, their crops being subject to the landlord's lien for rent. This is in accordance with the law in Kansas, the crop rent being in effect a chattel mortgage upon the crop.

THE Boston Harbor Palladium gives an account of a peculiar shipment recently made from that place, consisting of 92 barrels of caviar, or fish eggs, forwarded to Hamburg, Germany. The eggs are cleaned and salted as received, and are kept in a cool place, and when thus cured find a ready sale to proprietors of hotels, beer gardens and cafes in the old country, the dish being a great favorite with the Teutons.

JOSEPH HARRIS says, in the American Agriculturist: "Heavy crops of clover and grass, cut early, will greatly help to clean our land of weeds and Canada thistles, and so will heavy mowings of corn fodder or Hungarian grass." But we would remind Mr. Harris of the German proverb he himself quotes: "To know is not to be able." We cannot always get these big crops of clover and grass and corn.

At Amherst, Mass., one of the most successful co-operative cream-gathering butter factories has been obliged to forsake its original plant and location because of defective drainage, and has just completed a model factory at large expense on another site where perfect drainage is possible. Cream and cheese factories cannot be too particular to secure good drainage, and it is a point which should be most carefully looked after by those who intend to establish such institutions.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE ONLY Brilliant Dyes Durable Economical

Are Diamond Dyes. They excel all others in strength, purity and fastness. None others are just as good. Beware of imitations. They are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, croaky colors. To be sure of success, use only the DIAMOND DYES for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more evenly, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the Diamond and take no other.

Send Postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring fabrics, making the finest Ink or Bluing (to cut a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 cents.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 a MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and a few dollars to the business. Some moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. H. F. JOHNSON & CO., 100 N. 3rd St., Richmond, Va. June 23, 1888.

WORK FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Samples worth \$5 and materials free. P. O. VICKERY, AUGUSTA, ME. 25-13.

THE BUYER'S GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYER'S GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111-113 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 25-18.

\$23 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 50¢ sample sent. Address J. A. HARRISON, Detroit, Mich.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND ODA is a matchless Remedy for Consumption, in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs, Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and every form of General Debility. It is an unequalled Specific Remedy. 50¢ per bottle. Sold by Druggists. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 205 No. 163 William St., New York.

DR. OWEN'S BODY BATTERY! MAN-WOMAN. Contains 12 degrees of electricity. Cures all diseases of the system, increased, decreased, or deranged, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by electric fluid. Cures General Nervous and Chronic Diseases. It is a light, simple and superior to all others. Guaranteed for one year. One Large Illustrated P. M. FREE! Give your name and address to Dr. Owen, 191 State St., New York.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Look Here, Friend. Are you Sick?

Do you have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is there a sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth? Is your appetite poor? Is there a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach, sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy? Are your eyes sunken? Do your hands and feet become cold and feel clammy? Have you a dry cough? Do you expectorate greenish colored matter? Are you hawking and spitting all or part of the time? Do you feel tired all the while? Are you nervous, irritable and gloomy? Do you have evil forebodings? Is there a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly? Do your bowels become constive? Is your skin dry and hot at times? Is your blood thick and stagnant? Are the whites of your eyes tinged with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after standing? Do you frequently spit up your food, sometimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweet? Is this frequently attended with palpitation of the heart? Has your vision become impaired? Are there spots before the eyes? Is there a feeling of great prostration and weakness? If you suffer from any of these symptoms, send me your name and I will send you, by mail,

## One Bottle of Medicine FREE

Send your address on postal card to-day, as you may not see this notice again.

Address, naming this paper, Prof. HART, 212 E. 9th St., N. Y.

BRIGGS' PIANOS. C. C. BRIGGS & CO. 5 APPLETON ST., BOSTON, MASS. MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. GRACEFUL DESIGNS • SOLID CONSTRUCTION • MATCHLESS TONE • BEAUTIFUL FINISH.

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Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys. As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those manufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost. Just look at the prices below and judge for your selves.

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## Horticultural.

## The Plum Curculio.

Clarence M. Weed, of Columbus, O., read a paper before the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, on "Experiments in Preventing the Injuries of the Plum Curculio." From the report of the Country Gentleman we take the following:

That the curculio could be destroyed by the use of arsenites, according to the methods commonly adopted to prevent the depredations of the codling moth upon apples, has been very much doubted, but Mr. Weed determined, by a series of definite experiments during the past season, that by the application of London purple, two or three times, soon after the fruit falls, a large proportion of the loss may be prevented. The fruits selected for the experiment were cherry, plum and pear. A half-acre orchard of cherry trees was used to experiment with, and it was shown conclusively that over 75 per cent of the fruit on the sprayed trees that was liable to injury by the plum curculio, was saved by treatment with London purple.

Five plum trees were sprayed exactly as were the cherry trees, and the fruit was almost free from curculio, the limbs hanging so full that it was necessary to thin them to prevent the limbs from breaking.

The experiment with pears was equally successful. Equally good if not better results were obtained from a large number of pear trees sprayed with the usual London purple mixture, to which fresh, air-slaked lime had been added in the proportion of half a peck to a barrel of the mixture. The combination seemed to have the advantage of being much less likely to injure the foliage.

Five cherry trees were sprayed with lime (half a peck to fifty gallons of water) four times. Compared with five trees not sprayed, the benefit was a trifle over 40 per cent.

Three plum trees sprayed heavily four times with lime, matured an immense crop of fruit. The plums were well coated with lime during their season of growth, and it would have been difficult for the curculios to work upon them.

In order to learn the extent to which the adult curculio is exposed to injury when the fruit is coated with poison, one was confined in a jar with a large green plum, and it was surprising to see the avidity with which the fruit was eaten. A large proportion of the surface was gnawed, and the feasibility of poisoning beetles clearly shown.

In the above experiments, London purple was mixed with water at the rate of one-half pound to fifty gallons of water. The first application was made May 15, just after the pistils had fallen, and before the curculios on a large portion of the fruit had been cast. Heavy rains fell May 18, and the application was repeated May 21. Rain again fell May 23, and the trees were sprayed for the last time the day following, although washing showers occurred the 26th and 27th.

To decide as to the damage to health from the use of London purple, two quarts of cherries were picked from each London purple lot and submitted to Henry A. Weber, Professor of Chemistry in the Ohio State University. They were carefully washed and the water tested for arsenic, but no traces of it found. If not washed away by rains, it seems probable that the prolonged exposure to sun and air volatilizes the arsenic. If the fruit is not sprayed later than one month before ripening, Mr. Weed feels justified in saying there is no danger.

## Black Knot on the Plum and Cherry Trees.

J. J. Brownell tells the *Orange County Farmer* his experience in treating plum and cherry trees affected by black knot with the knife. He says:

More than twenty years' experience in fighting the black knot on the plum has satisfied me that by thorough and persistent effort this enemy, which has proven so fatal to success with these trees in many localities, may be effectually subdued. I believe it is now very generally conceded that this affection is caused by a fungus growth and that it is spread by infection from one tree to another is a common belief with our best authorities. Whether this theory be a correct one or whatever the cause may be I am well convinced that a proper use of the knife, if taken in time and followed thoroughly, all affected branches being carefully removed from proximity to the growing trees and burned, will prove an effectual remedy. In this however as in other desirable objects "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" from the black knot.

My first experience in this direction was some twenty-one or twenty-two years since, when a youth, living at home with my father. He had just purchased and removed to a farm on which were a number of very fine plum trees in two different lots, some 25 or 30 rods apart. All these trees were somewhat affected with the black knot, one lot being badly covered with them while on the others they just began to appear and had not yet seemed to affect the growth of the trees. The first lot I did not attempt to do anything with as they were so far gone, and standing within a few rods of a neighbor's field where there was a large clump of the wild or pigeon cherry, literally covered with the knot, it seemed useless to attempt any treatment if the theory of spreading contagion was correct. But the others being at considerable distance from any affected trees, I decided to try this remedy which I had frequently seen recommended, so began the process of freely cutting every affected branch and, though particularly for the first few years there were many limbs I had to remove, I succeeded in holding them in check so the trees were not materially injured and the last few years I occupied the place they were not at all affected with the knot and we had a good yield of fruit from them in bearing years, while those most injured at the beginning were long before this totally destroyed. Then some years later, on the place I now occupy, I had a very similar experience except that here I cut down and destroyed the trees that were worst injured and cut off all affected portions of the remaining ones on which the knots had made considerable progress; and now after seven years' experience here my trees, including several cherry trees as well as the plums, are in a healthy, thriving condition and almost virtually free from this

trouble, though an occasional knot will appear which I cut and burn when first observed. From this experience I conclude that by constant watchfulness and perseverance we may keep ahead of this troublesome enemy if thorough enough in our treatment, unless I have been especially favored as to locality of my trees, which seems hardly probable, as all about me are trees which are dying yearly from this cause.

## Fertilization of Strawberries.

J. A. Foote, in the *Rural New Yorker*, says:

We are constantly told of the need of setting stimulant varieties of strawberries along side of pistillates to fertilize them. Some profess to be such experts in this as to dictate what varieties are best for this purpose, as if they knew just what effect each variety has. Now, at the risk of being regarded as far behind the times, I record my serious doubts in regard to the whole matter. I do not doubt that stamens are necessary for the fructification of pistils, but there is reason to believe that few strawberries are so devoid of stamens as to fall of a crop. Some of my reasons are negative. In the cultivation of many varieties I have failed to see any different effect from different varieties—that is, a Manchester was always a Manchester whether near one staminate or another. Then the difficulty of the fertilization occurring between separate beds seems to be considerable. While working in my garden day after day, I observed no bees or insects of any kind among the strawberries during blooming time, up to the formation of berries. It looked as if crossing by insects was not done at all. The only other way could be by the wind, and this seems quite impracticable. In arguing this question every one is sure to bring up the example of the flying pollen of the corn tassel, a plant that is a striking exception in the vegetable kingdom, the fact being that in many plants the fertilization is mostly from their own flowers, and in some entirely so.

Now on the positive side I will offer only two instances, both told me by Mr. J. H. Haynes, of Delphi, Ind., a grower of very large experience. One was on receiving Manchester plants he put a portion in a frame which he covered with netting and therein grew a good crop of berries. The other was that he planted a part of a lot of Crescents a quarter of a mile away from any other berries, and had as good a crop from them as he had where they were near staminate sorts. More experiments should be made in this line.

The Editor of the *Rural* adds his experience, as follows:

We cultivate all the way from 50 to 150 different varieties of strawberries every season, and, as we have before often remarked, we have never noticed that pistillate varieties are always essentially the same. At any rate no difference from season to season could rationally be explained by a difference in the season itself.

Again, we have repeatedly seen that so-called pistillate varieties were not strictly so. Upon many of the flowers there were no stamens to be found, while others bore a few. Now there is no telling just how many flowers a single anther may fertilize when carried from flower to flower by insects, many of which are so small, no doubt, as to escape notice.

## Beans in the Garden.

C. W. Mann, in the *New England Farmer*, gives some observations on varieties of garden beans:

The kidney dwarf wax bids fair to take the lead among the bush sorts of wax beans, the pods being long, thick and of a rich golden yellow color and not subject to rust till after the time for using for early snap beans is past; they look as if they would be good for baking, but at present prices it would not pay to use them for that purpose. Of the kinds I have tried I think this the most likely to take the place of the golden wax, which is getting altogether too unreliable to be depended on for a crop, as it blights and rots so that it is hard to get the seed back, to say nothing of getting any profit out of it. It seems to have had its day, in this vicinity, at least, and must now give way to a better.

Since writing the above I have seen a field of one acre of golden wax that was bright and clean and yielded well.

The golden butter bush bean is rather late, has fair-sized, roundish pods of a lightish color, and is very prolific, outyielding any that I have grown.

The wax date is an early wax variety that promises well for family gardens and may, perhaps, develop into a good sort for market. The golden butter pole bean is giving great satisfaction in the markets as well as on private tables; it is the finest looking of the wax sorts seen in the market this year, the pods being long, broad and almost transparent, while they are tender and stringless till almost dry; they yield enormously, are free from rust, and should be planted with well rotted manure, with poles about three feet each way; they are not profitable in any garden, but are very ornamental for small gardens, the abundance of golden yellow pods showing to good advantage among the green leaves.

The carmine wax pole bean is a new departure in the bean line, having a good yellow pod for snap, and when large enough for shell, the pod is yellow beautifully striped with rich carmine, its fine appearance would sell it in any market. I can say nothing but good of the quality as I have grown but few of them, and they are too scarce to eat this year.

I had the Champion to be one of the very best green podded bush beans either for snap and shell, being very tender and free from strings until pods begin to dry, and a very free bearer on rich ground, while showing no tendency to run or fall over as most bush varieties of large growth are apt to do.

The Lafayette or Goddard, or as some call it, Boston Favorite or Excelsior, is the kind for a late shell bean for either home or market use; it is a very rank grower and will completely cover the ground to the depth of about eighteen inches when planted in hills two feet by three feet and two or three beans in a hill; has a very large, coarse, stringy pod when green, but as it ripens off for shelling it turns to a very rich high color, and the beans are very large, striped red and white, and easily take the lead in market and bring the best prices, sometimes as high as \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel in the pod, while it yields enormous-

ly and is one of the most profitable sorts for any garden.

The Brockton pole bean is a free grower and heavy bearer, evidently a good deal like the Lafayette except in habit of growth and time of ripening, which is somewhat later; the leaves are very large, some of them measuring seven by nine inches, and that is pretty good size for a single bean leaf; it is larger and higher-colored than the Horticultural of which it seems to be an improved strain; for a late shell bean it is a valuable acquisition.

## Storage of Winter Fruit.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says on this subject:

When the late apples and pears are first gathered they are hard and inedible, but soon after they are stored away important changes take place in them. They become mellow and juicy, the change taking place slowly or rapidly, according to the temperature of the place where the fruit is kept. For the sake of the fruit it is desirable that the change should take place slowly, for fruit thus ripened always proves superior to that whose maturity has been forced by a warmer temperature. The warmer the room the faster will the apples and pears ripen, and for this reason it is desirable that the temperature should be kept at only a few degrees above the freezing point.

As the fruit ripens one of the most important changes that will take place is the absorption of oxygen from the air and the giving out of carbonic acid gas. This change is so important and so detrimental to the health of those living in the same house, that if allowed to go on it will in time very likely cause severe illness. If a room is used only for the storage of apples, and the place kept perfectly closed, the carbonic acid gas that will be given out in a short time will be sufficient to extinguish the flame of a lamp when carried into the room, and, if a person should breathe the air long enough death would inevitably result. The gas, taken in large quantities, is a poison, and, even in partly closed rooms where fruit is stored, severe headaches and other unpleasant feelings are produced by breathing the impure air.

It is a common practice to store large quantities of fruit in the cellar of the dwelling house, and a great deal of discomfort and unpleasantness is caused thereby, the source of which is not suspected. Farmers who make a scientific and intelligent study of their surroundings have detached cellars, or those under some outbuilding, where the fruit is stored. Where large quantities are kept, a pit is dug in the earth below the floor line, and some of the later pears and apples buried there with straw until February or March. This is a good practice with those who can afford the space and time for the work; but many have to keep the fruit in the house cellar, if they keep it at all. To them a few hints may be the means of preventing much discomfort and even sickness in the family.

During the month of February stored fruit ripens more rapidly than earlier in the year, and more of the poisonous carbonic acid gas is given off as a result. This gas must not be allowed to permeate the dwelling house; it must be turned off in some other channel. If there is no chance to communicate the cellar with the chimney and a flue thus opened, the poisonous exhalation must be carried away by thorough ventilation. If the flue can be opened a current of air can be kept in motion at all times, and the poison may be readily removed from the building; but if this is impossible the door and windows of the cellar should be opened on every mild day. A thermometer should be kept hanging in the store room or cellar, and when the mercury is four or five degrees above the freezing point, ventilate freely, taking care to shut up before the temperature falls.

To do all this will require considerable watchfulness and labor, but when we consider that it is a question of health and unhealthfulness there can be but little doubt that few will object to doing it. Wherever possible fruit should be stored in cellars away from the dwelling house, as it was never meant to be kept in the latter place.

## Onions for Seed and Bunching.

Onions for seed should be set this month from four to five inches in depth, and two inches apart in the rows, which should be three feet apart. What are termed scallions in market are the product of a good-size onion of any kind or color, produced by setting this month in rich soil, and left to take their own course during the winter. They are in condition to market as early as April, when they have a top growth of six to eight inches, and a white stalk from three to four inches in length, half inch in diameter. Bunches of eight to ten of them sell readily, and bring remunerative prices.

Gardeners use what are termed "pickling onions," or the cuttings of a crop of large onions, in fact anything that has no value in the market—too small for culinary purposes and too large for sets. Select a well drained location, plow deep, enrich thoroughly, pulverize and level, then with the hand plow open a furrow four inches deep, set the onions in it so they just touch, cover this row by opening the next furrow, continuing the same operation throughout the planting, and making almost a solid mass of onions. A small bed of this kind will produce a great quantity, and prove profitable.

## FLORICULTURAL.

If we cut our flowers with a lavish hand, our generosity will have an immediate reward, for the more blossoms we cut, the more there will be hereafter. It is a selfish act to raise flowers merely to see them bud, blossom, and then wither and die. Flowers are always a graceful offering, and one that may be made at all times with propriety.

The *Horticultural Times* (Eng.) says: The earliest batch of flowering bulbs should now be procured for pots, while Roman Hyacinths, Solinas, *Duc Van Thol*, white and yellow *Pottsbekker* Tulips. The pots should be clean and well crocked for early work, so as to ensure perfect drainage. The soil should be well prepared with a liberal allowance of sand, and a few pieces of charcoal broken up rather fine, and mixed with the soil; the rougher portion of the soil can be put over the crocks. When filling the pots, make the soil moderately firm before planting the bulbs. Snowdrops and Solinas, to be covered about an inch deep, and about

twelve bulbs in a 48 size pot; Roman Hyacinths and tulips, about five in each. When planting press the soil round the bulbs firmly, give a slight watering with rose water-pot, and put them in a dark cellar or shed for about six weeks. They should then have made roots, and a few of the most forward can be brought to the light in the conservatory or window, and they will require a little water occasionally. It is a good plan to cover the pots after planting in the shed or cellar with about three or four inches of cinder ashes or fibre if at hand, as sometimes the strongest bulbs push themselves out of the pots.

The *Kansas Farmer* says it is a mistaken idea that people in the large cities know more about the culture and varieties of flowers than those living in country or village. City people generally grow more green-house plants, but outside the general name, geranium, petunia or coleus, not one in fifty can give the names of the varieties they grow. As a rule, flower fanciers in the country and village will be able to give the names, as Gen. Grant, Queen of Fairies in geraniums; Golden Buzzer, Progress, etc., in coleus, and so on with other flowers. The reason is obvious; the thousands of florists' catalogues that are scattered broadcast over the country rarely fall into the hands of people living in large cities, and when they do, there is little occasion to use them, as they go to the green-houses and select their plants, or trust the matter entirely to the gardener or florist. Many florists themselves know little about varieties, and do not pretend to label their stock; they depend on the local trade, and there are so few calls for any particular varieties that they do not go to the trouble of labeling. Visitors want double, or single, dark red, pink or white, but they don't care anything about the varieties. People who have to order their plants by mail or express acquaint themselves with the various varieties and it seems to me get much more enjoyment out of their plants for that very reason.

The Editor of the *Horticultural Times* says: "One of the most remarkable plants in the whole vegetable kingdom is that known to botanists as the *Justicia picta*, which has also been well named the 'caricature plant.' At first sight it appears to be a heavy, large-leaved plant, with purple blossoms, chiefly remarkable for the light yellow centres of its dark green leaves. When one first sees this odd plant, and thinks what a sickly blighted appearance the queer yellow stains give it, one is suddenly impressed with the fact that the plant is 'making faces' at us. And this first impression is correct. This curious shrub indeed occupies itself in growing up in ridiculous caricatures of the 'human face divine,' and is covered from the topmost leaf down with the queerest faces imaginable. Nature has taken to caricaturing. The flesh-colored profiles stand out in strong relief against the dark green of the leaves. A discovery of one of these vegetable marks leads to an examination of a second and third leaf, until all are scanned as closely and curiously as the leaves of the comic papers that form the caricature plants of the literary kingdom. What a valuable plant this would be for one of our professional caricaturists to have growing in his conservatory! When an order was sent to him for a 'speaking likeness' of some unhappy politician, he could simply visit his *Justicia picta* with pencil and paper in hand, and look over the leaves for a suitable squint, grin or distorted nose to sketch from. He could, moreover, affirm with truth that the portrait was 'taken from nature.' Cuthbert Collingwood, the celebrated naturalist, said of *Justicia picta*: 'One of these plants in the garden of Gustave Dore would be worth a fortune to him, supplying him with a never-failing fund of grotesque physiognomies, from which he might illustrate every serio-comic romance ever written.'

Warner's Log Cabin Remedies—old fashioned, simple compounds, used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers" but "old reliable." They comprise a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hair Tonic," "Extract" for External and Internal use, "Painsters," "Rose Cream" for catarrh, and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and promise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists keep them.

## Horticultural Items.

The apple crop in Western New Jersey is reported to be so large that the fruit is worth only twenty cents per bushel.

PEACHES and strawberries are fruits not generally in conjunction, but both were quoted in the San Francisco market last week.

THERE were 2,500 plates of apples on exhibition at the 41st annual exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association which opened at Montreal on the 18th.

THE White Mountain is a new white grape originating at New Canaan, Conn., which is highly commended for its quality, hardiness and earliness. It ripens, it is claimed, a little before Moore's Early.

ISAAC BEAR, of Salem, sold 300 bushels of Early Crawford peaches, the crop of 180 six-year-old trees, receiving \$1.50 per bushel. The acre and a half set to peach trees therefrom brought him \$450.

If you save your own garden seeds, you will of course reserve a few plants especially as seed-bearers. Save an abundance of seed, and when selecting for planting choose the plumpest and largest seeds. Then you will not complain that your seeds "run out."

A. W. STAR, of Minnesota, advises the turning the orchard into a hog pasture as soon as the trees become of bearing age. An orchard near Rochester, N. Y., has been pastured with hogs for thirty years, and no orchard in the country has produced more or finer fruit.

MR. N. BARNES, a fruit-grower of Middle Hope, N. Y., thinks highly of the Voregenes as a market grape. On his grounds is a vineyard of the Concord, covering three-quarters of an acre. The vines on this are set 12 by 12 feet. In two different seasons during the last year six tons of grapes. This is an unprecedented

yield and in most cases would make such overdrafts on the vines that the succeeding crops would be very light. No such results were noted here, the year following these immense crops giving average crops of three tons or more to the acre.

The editor of the *Orange County Farmer* has made a tour among the grape growers of the west bank of the Hudson, in Orange and Ulster Counties, N. Y., and says he has heretofore firmly believed that grapes of fine quality would, sooner or later, command better prices than those of inferior grade. To a certain extent this has always been true, but the progress made in this direction seems very slow. The public taste seems very difficult to educate. Apparently buyers purchase grapes that please the eye more than those that please the critical palate. Old favorites still hang on to their popularity while better grapes, though newer, fail to "catch on," in the slang of the day. The Delaware, which won a name when competitors were few, still sells, as a rule, at an advance over the poorer sorts, though we saw last year in the markets, Concord selling for the same price. Brightons have sold in New York for four cents per pound, while Pockingtons have sold for ten. The taste that would eat a Pockington when Brightons could be had must be crude indeed, yet such a situation evidently prevails, as shown by growers' returns.

## Apianian.

## The Metal Division Board.

Proven to be a perfect success, there is no better investment for the apianist than the perforated metal division board. In our apianies we use principally the Jones hive, with twelve frames, each with one foot of comb. Large hives, as these, are frequently found after the honey season to contain more brood than is desirable, when, as we have stated heretofore, we close the queen from a portion of the hive. She is confined on a few combs—just sufficient to keep her from becoming dissatisfied—thus allowing the workers to store in the balance of the frames and preventing her highness from raising a quantity of brood not then desired. At any time when it is thought expedient to limit her in this respect this plan may be adopted. Ever since we first introduced perforated metal to American apianists we have practised it more or less. True, it was uphill work inducing many to adopt it, but its growth in popularity has made it one of the leading requisites in apiculture.

This season we find it of more importance than in any previous year. Hives in which the queen has been allowed only enough frames to carry on brood-rearing sufficient to maintain the strength of the colony at the standard, have stored from twenty to sixty pounds of honey, while those in which she was allowed full swing have brooded so freely that they consumed their stores almost as quickly as gathered. Though our combination hive contains but eight frames, or seven and a division board, we find the metal of equal importance in its manipulations. This hive has one-third less space for brood-rearing, but the same loss of winter stores occurs from the bees consuming an unnecessary amount of honey in fall brooding, unless the queen be confined. Although late in the season we are putting fifty colonies into this hive, giving the queen two and in some cases three frames.

The advantages of this plan are many. Instead of having the combs all partially filled with brood with a little honey at the top of each, the brood is solid in a few combs, the others with honey, and either can be removed as wished. At the bottom of the full store combs the bees clear a small space on which they cluster for winter; their stores are in a compact form and they do not have to spread or move around unnecessarily. The more compact the cluster the quieter they remain, less stores are consumed, and the bees winter better.

The next step in apiculture will perhaps be a saving of, say, 25 lbs. of honey now consumed per colony each year. If we are not to have such large losses as we have had, we must devise means to save more of the gathered nectar. This can be effected by proper management; we must calculate on the probable season, or by managing the bees according to our average seasons we are not liable to go far astray, particularly if we watch the flora carefully. The apianist must manage as his observations direct. At a time when honey is abundant and the bees storing rapidly this care seems of minor importance for the reason we appear satisfied with a good yield. Yet why should we not try to secure all that is possible. This question deserves more attention than it has received, and the proper use of the perforated metal queen-excluding board is destined to play an important part in the answer.—*Canadian Bee Journal*.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## The Oft Told Story

Of the peculiar medicinal merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully confirmed by the voluntary testimony of thousands who have tried it. Peculiar in the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, peculiar in the extreme care with which it is put up, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in the unequalled good name it has made at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained.

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Is the most popular and successful medicine before the public today for purifying the blood, giving strength, creating an appetite. "I suffered from wakefulness and low spirits, and also had eczema on the back of my head and neck, which was very annoying. Took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I have received so much benefit that I am very grateful, and I am always glad to speak in favor of this medicine." Mrs. J. S. SKYDER, Pottsville, Penn.

## Purifies the Blood

Henry Biggs, Campbell Street, Kansas City, had scrofulous sores all over his body for fifteen years. Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him.

Wallace Buck, of North Bloomfield, N. Y., suffered eleven years with a terrible varicose ulcer on his leg, so bad that he had to give up business. He was cured of the ulcer, and also of catarrh, by

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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With each of these machines we furnish one Buffer, one Tucker, one set Hemmers, one Foot Hammer, one Sew Driver, one Wrench, one Oil Can and Oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Thumb Screw, one extra Turnst-Pike, one extra Clock-Spring, one paper Needles, six Bobbins, and one Instruction Book. These articles are all included in the price named. Bear in mind that these machines are thoroughly made and of first-class workmanship, and

**EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.**

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Which includes also a year's subscription to the paper. There never was a high-arm machine sold before for less than three times this price.

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PRICE REDUCED TO \$16.00 Which includes One Year's Subscription to the "Farmer."

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1888.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post-  
 office as second class matter.

**STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.**

The following dates have been selected  
 by Michigan breeders for sales of improved  
 stock:  
 OCT. 17—Short-horn cattle, at Wixom, Oakland  
 Co., by Messrs. W. C. Wixom and W. T. John-  
 son, J. A. Mann, Auctioneer.  
 OCT. 18—Short-horn cattle, at Albion, Calhoun  
 Co., by Messrs. Peckham & Son, J. A. Mann,  
 Auctioneer.  
 OCT. 25—Hereford cattle, at Flint, by John W.  
 Foster, Manager.

Parties who contemplate sales in this  
 State during the fall months should claim  
 dates at once, and notify us, so that no con-  
 flict in dates will occur.

**WHEAT.**

The receipts of wheat in this market  
 last week amounted to 157,488 bu., against  
 270,153 bu. the previous week, and 217,864  
 bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Ship-  
 ments for the week were 309,873 bu. against  
 307,144 bu. the previous week, and 19,333  
 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The  
 stocks of wheat now held in this city amount  
 to 812,356 bu., against 864,448 bu. last week,  
 and 467,505 bu. at the corresponding date  
 in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on  
 Sept. 22d was 31,011,175 bu. against 31,378-  
 211 bu. the previous week, and 30,362,908  
 for the corresponding week in 1887. This  
 shows a decrease from the amount reported  
 the previous week of 367,006 bushels. As  
 compared with a year ago the visible sup-  
 ply shows a decrease of 648,967 bu.

The past week will be memorable in the  
 wheat trade for the big "corner" which a  
 number of the Chicago bulls have worked  
 up in a most consummate manner. It will  
 be seen what a hold they have got on the  
 market when September wheat closed yester-  
 day in that market at \$1.49, while Decem-  
 ber futures are quoted at 98½¢. The  
 "corner," which seems to consist very  
 largely of Mr. Hutchinson, is said to be a  
 million and a half ahead of the game, and  
 another "yet must elapse before Septem-  
 ber wheat will cease to be wanted by those  
 unfortunates who agreed to furnish large  
 quantities of it at nearly 60c below the  
 present price. It is a big game, and lots of  
 little fellows who have got caught in the  
 squeeze will leave futures alone forever  
 afterwards. Of course this has influenced  
 the price of spot wheat to some extent, and  
 we may look for a slight reaction from  
 present prices when the "corner" is ended,  
 but what is to stay up for the next year,  
 and a temporary set back will be followed  
 by another advance. It should be noted  
 that in Michigan markets before many weeks.

The following table exhibits the daily closing  
 prices of spot wheat in this market from  
 Sept. 1st to Sept. 28th inclusive.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Sept. 1	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 3	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 4	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 5	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 6	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 7	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 8	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 9	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 10	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 11	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 12	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 13	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 14	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 15	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 16	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 17	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 18	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 19	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 20	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 21	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 22	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 23	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 24	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 25	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 26	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 27	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
" 28	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the  
 various days each day of the past week  
 were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Saturday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Sunday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Monday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Tuesday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Wednesday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Thursday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Friday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

For No. 1 white the closing prices of the  
 various days each day of the past week  
 were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Saturday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Sunday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Monday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Tuesday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Wednesday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Thursday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Friday	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

Reports from Minneapolis say that millers  
 have determined to shut down until the  
 price of wheat declines or that of flour ad-  
 vances. Naturally flour should rise. It is  
 guaranteed to do that if conditions are  
 proper.

The receipts of wheat at Liverpool have  
 increased within the past week. The sud-  
 den advance in this country will be apt to  
 shut off exports.

The quantity of wheat on ocean passage  
 for France is estimated at 4,000,000 bushels,  
 being nearly ten times as much as a year  
 ago, but the quantity for all the Euro-

pean ports decreased 560,000 bushels during  
 the week.  
 Wheat is being shipped from this market  
 to Chicago, the "corner" there making it  
 possible to do so at a good profit. Twenty  
 five cars of No. 2 red left this city on  
 Thursday night for that market.

The foreign markets have not responded  
 to the sharp advance on this side of the At-  
 lantic, but they are all much firmer.

The following table shows the quantity  
 of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in  
 the United States, Canada, and on passage  
 to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-  
 rope:

	Bushels.
Visible supply	30,437,600
On passage for United Kingdom	16,632,000
On passage for Continent of Europe	4,944,000
Total bushels Sept. 8, 1888	51,013,600
Total previous week	49,549,600
Total two weeks ago	48,373,600
Total Sept. 10, 1888	49,130,500

The estimated receipts of foreign and  
 home-grown wheat in the English markets  
 during the week ending Sept. 15 were  
 645,800 bu. less than the estimated  
 consumption; and for the eight weeks end-  
 ing Sept. 1 the receipts are estimated to  
 have been 1,976,808 bu. less than the con-  
 sumption. The receipts show a decrease  
 for those eight weeks of 3,647,168 bu. as  
 compared with the corresponding eight  
 weeks in 1887.

Shipments of wheat from India for the  
 week ending Sept. 15, 1888, as per special  
 cable to the New York Produce Exchange,  
 aggregated 240,000 bu., of which 130,000  
 was for the United Kingdom and 110,000  
 to the Continent. The shipments for the  
 previous week, as cable, amounted to  
 450,000 bushels, of which 360,000 went  
 to the United Kingdom and 90,000 to the  
 Continent. The shipments from that coun-  
 try from April 1, the beginning of the crop  
 year, to Sept. 15, aggregated 19,920,000 bu.,  
 of which 11,040,000 bu. went to the United  
 Kingdom, and 8,880,000 bu. to the Conti-  
 nent. For the corresponding period in 1887  
 the shipments were 20,880,000 bu. The wheat  
 on passage from India, Sept. 4 was estimated  
 at 3,976,000 bu. One year ago the quantity  
 was 3,904,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was  
 quoted higher with good demand. Quota-  
 tions for American wheat are as follows: No. 2  
 winter, 7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d. per cental; No. 3  
 spring, 7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d.; California No. 1  
 7s. 10d. to 7s. 11d.

**CORN AND OATS.**

**CORN.**

The receipts of corn in this market  
 the past week were 29,614 bu., against 15,234 bu.  
 the previous week, and 39,173 bu. for the  
 corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for  
 the week were 3,912 bu. against 3,271 bu.  
 the previous week, and 18,717 bu. for the  
 corresponding week in 1887. The visible  
 supply of corn in the country on Sept. 22d  
 amounted to 9,960,509 bu. against 8,602,  
 854 bu. the previous week, and 7,258,903 bu.  
 at the same date in 1887. The visible supply  
 shows an increase during the week indicated  
 of 1,357,655 bu. The stocks now held in this  
 city amount to 30,690 bu. against 25,394 bu.  
 last week, and 21,884 bu. at the corre-  
 sponding date in 1887. As compared with  
 a year ago the visible supply shows an in-  
 crease of 2,701,606 bu. Corn has de-  
 clined in this market fully ½¢ per bu. dur-  
 ing the week. Yesterday futures were  
 quite active and somewhat higher than early  
 in the week, but spot closed dull. No. 2  
 spot sold at 45½¢ and No. 3 at 43¢ per bu.  
 In futures No. 2 for December delivery  
 closed at 38½¢, and January at 37½¢  
 37½¢. The crop is made in this State, but  
 it is not such a one as looked for six weeks  
 ago. Drouth and early frosts have injured  
 it badly, although in some sections of the  
 State the yield has been excellent. There  
 will be a good deal of soft corn in Michigan,  
 but the crop as a whole is an enormous one,  
 and unless the strength developed in wheat  
 helps corn it must sell at low prices. This  
 makes little difference to the farmers in this  
 State. They do not raise corn to sell, but to  
 feed, and it is the price of beef, pork and  
 mutton are selling at which determines the  
 price they receive for their corn. But at the  
 west we look for very low prices to rule.  
 The Chicago market yesterday was more  
 active at a higher range of prices than the  
 previous day, but lower than a week ago.  
 Latest quotations there were as follows:  
 No. 2 spot, 41½¢, September delivery at  
 41½¢, December at 38½¢, and May at 38½¢.  
 New York was active and a shade higher,  
 No. 2 being quoted at 50½¢ in elevator,  
 and 50½¢ in bulk. Futures were also  
 active and a shade higher.

The Liverpool market on Friday was  
 active and trade improving. The following  
 are the latest cable quotations from Liver-  
 pool: Spot mixed, 4s. 9d. per cental. Fu-  
 tures: September delivery, dull at 4s.  
 8½d.; October, dull at 4s. 9d.; No-  
 vember, firm at 4s. 9½d.

**OATS.**

The receipts at this point for the week  
 were 38,945 bu., against 67,906 bu. the previous  
 week, and 35,365 bu. for the corresponding  
 week last year. The shipments for the week  
 were 88,072 bu. and 7,463 bu. for same week  
 in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on  
 Sept. 22d was 5,927,959 bu., against 4,311,494  
 bu. the previous week, and 4,854,979 at the  
 corresponding date in 1887. The visible  
 supply shows an increase of 716,465 bu.  
 for the week indicated. Stocks held in  
 store here amount to 62,983 bu., against  
 59,495 bu. the previous week, and 18,810  
 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats  
 are a little lower than a week ago, although  
 the market for futures advanced a little yester-  
 day. Spot was also better yesterday, except  
 on light mixed, which ruled lower. No. 2  
 white spot sold 25½¢, No. 3 white at  
 25½¢, and No. 3 at 23¢. In futures No. 2  
 for September delivery closed at 35½¢, and  
 firm, owing to some looking for the grain to  
 meet contracts. It is not regarded as prob-  
 able that prices will change much from their  
 present range for the present. At Chicago  
 the market is quoted dull and without fea-  
 tures of interest. Values have declined a  
 fraction during the week on both spot and  
 futures. Closing prices were as follows:  
 No. 2 mixed, spot, 23½¢; October delivery,  
 23½¢; May, 28½¢. At New York the  
 market was fairly active for spot, and values  
 firmer, while options were weak. Quota-  
 tions in that market were as follows: No. 2  
 white, 30¢; No. 3 white, 28¢; No. 3 mixed,  
 26¢. In futures No. 2 mixed for Sep-

tember delivery sold at 29½¢ to 29½¢; Octo-  
 ber at 29½¢ to 29½¢; and November at 30½¢  
 to 30½¢. Western sold at 28½¢ to 28½¢ for white,  
 and 26½¢ to 26½¢ for mixed.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**

**BUTTER.**

Receipts continue very light, especially of  
 choice dairy, and the market rules very  
 firm. Fancy dairy sells at 21c, choice at 18c  
 and good at 16c to 17c per lb. Jobbers are  
 quoting 20c above these figures, but these  
 rates are about all sellers can rely upon  
 getting. Creamery is firm at 23c to 25c, re-  
 ceipts of this grade also shortening up. The  
 outlook favors firm prices, and probably  
 higher ones before long, as the make will  
 shorten up rapidly under present weather  
 conditions and the poor pastures. At Chi-  
 cago the market is steady at about the same  
 range of values as a week ago. The demand  
 there is for the best goods, of which the re-  
 ceipts are light, while the medium grades  
 are full and hard to move. Quota-  
 tions in that market yesterday were, as follows:  
 Fancy creamery, Elgin district, 23½¢ to 24c  
 per lb.; choice creamery, 21c to 22c; good,  
 17c to 18c; fair, 14c to 15c; choice, 12c  
 to 13c; common, 10c to 11c; No. 1, 9c to  
 10c; No. 2, 8c to 9c; No. 3, 7c to 8c. The  
 New York market, under liberal receipts,  
 is barely steady at last week's quotations,  
 and in some cases concessions have been  
 made to move stock. Western creamery is  
 generally held at 23½¢ for fancy, but those  
 extra to the extreme. The next grades under  
 fancy are freely offered at 19c to 20c, and  
 meeting only a moderate outlet, while me-  
 dium to simply good grades continue dull  
 and nominal. June creamery is selling very  
 slowly, though held within a range of 15c  
 to 20c for medium to choice. State dairy in  
 light supply, and fine grades held  
 about steady. Italian creamery and  
 Western dairy selling very slowly and tone  
 ruling weak. Quota-  
 tions in that market yesterday were as follows:

	Price.
Creamery, State, fancy	23 1/2
Creamery, State, choice	21
Creamery, State, good	17
Creamery, State, fair	14
Creamery, State, common	10
Creamery, State, No. 1	9
Creamery, State, No. 2	8
Creamery, State, No. 3	7
Creamery, Western, fancy	23 1/2
Creamery, Western, choice	21
Creamery, Western, good	17
Creamery, Western, fair	14
Creamery, Western, common	10
Creamery, Western, No. 1	9
Creamery, Western, No. 2	8
Creamery, Western, No. 3	7

**WESTERN STOCK.**

	Price.
Western Creamery, fancy	22 1/2
Western Creamery, choice	20 1/2
Western Creamery, good	16 1/2
Western Creamery, fair	13 1/2
Western Creamery, common	9 1/2
Western Creamery, No. 1	8 1/2
Western Creamery, No. 2	7 1/2
Western Creamery, No. 3	6 1/2
Western Creamery, No. 4	5 1/2
Western Creamery, No. 5	4 1/2
Western Creamery, No. 6	3 1/2
Western Creamery, No. 7	2 1/2
Western Creamery, No. 8	1 1/2
Western Creamery, No. 9	1/2
Western Creamery, No. 10	1/4
Western Creamery, No. 11	1/8
Western Creamery, No. 12	1/16
Western Creamery, No. 13	1/32
Western Creamery, No. 14	1/64
Western Creamery, No. 15	1/128
Western Creamery, No. 16	1/256
Western Creamery, No. 17	1/512
Western Creamery, No. 18	1/1024
Western Creamery, No. 19	1/2048
Western Creamery, No. 20	1/4096
Western Creamery, No. 21	1/8192
Western Creamery, No. 22	1/16384
Western Creamery, No. 23	1/32768
Western Creamery, No. 24	1/65536
Western Creamery, No. 25	1/131072
Western Creamery, No. 26	1/262144
Western Creamery, No. 27	1/524288
Western Creamery, No. 28	1/1048576
Western Creamery, No. 29	1/2097152
Western Creamery, No. 30	1/4194304
Western Creamery, No. 31	1/8388608
Western Creamery, No. 32	1/16777216
Western Creamery, No. 33	1/33554432
Western Creamery, No. 34	1/67108864
Western Creamery, No. 35	1/134217728
Western Creamery, No. 36	1/268435456
Western Creamery, No. 37	1/536870912
Western Creamery, No. 38	1/1073741824
Western Creamery, No. 39	1/2147483648
Western Creamery, No. 40	1/4294967296
Western Creamery, No. 41	1/8589934592
Western Creamery, No. 42	1/17179869184
Western Creamery, No. 43	1/34359738368
Western Creamery, No. 44	1/68719476736
Western Creamery, No. 45	1/137438953472
Western Creamery, No. 46	1/274877907944
Western Creamery, No. 47	1/549755815888
Western Creamery, No. 48	1/1099511631776
Western Creamery, No. 49	1/2199023263552
Western Creamery, No. 50	1/4398046527104
Western Creamery, No. 51	1/8796093054208
Western Creamery, No. 52	1/17592186108416
Western Creamery, No. 53	1/35184372216832
Western Creamery, No. 54	1/70368744433664
Western Creamery, No. 55	1/140737488867328
Western Creamery, No. 56	1/281474977734656
Western Creamery, No. 57	1/562949955469312
Western Creamery, No. 58	1/1125899910938624
Western Creamery, No. 59	1/2251799821877248
Western Creamery, No. 60	1/4503599643754496
Western Creamery, No. 61	1/9007199287508992
Western Creamery, No. 62	1/18014398575017984
Western Creamery, No. 63	1/36028797150035968
Western Creamery, No. 64	1/72057594300071936
Western Creamery, No. 65	1/144115188600143872
Western Creamery, No. 66	1/288230377200287744
Western Creamery, No. 67	1/576460754400575488
Western Creamery, No. 68	1/1152921508801150976
Western Creamery, No. 69	1/2305843017602301952
Western Creamery, No. 70	1/4611686035204603904
Western Creamery, No. 71	1/9223372070409207808
Western Creamery, No. 72	1/18446744140818415616
Western Creamery, No. 73	1/36893488281636831232
Western Creamery, No. 74	1/73786976563273662464
Western Creamery, No. 75	1/147573953126547324928
Western Creamery, No. 76	1/295147906253094649856
Western Creamery, No. 77	1/590295812506189299712
Western Creamery, No. 78	1/1180591625013785799424
Western Creamery, No. 79	1/2361183250027571598848
Western Creamery, No. 80	1/4722366500055143197696
Western Creamery, No. 81	1/9444733000110286395392
Western Creamery, No. 82	1/1888946600022572790784
Western Creamery, No. 83	1/3777893200045145581568
Western Creamery, No. 84	1/7555786400090291163136
Western Creamery, No. 85	1/15111572800180582262688
Western Creamery, No. 86	1







## Poetry.

## THE MASTER AND THE REAPERS.

The master called to his reapers;  
"Make scythe and sickle keen,  
And bring me the grain from the uplands;  
And the grass from the meadows green;  
And from the mist-clad marshes,  
Where the salt waves fret and foam,  
Ye shall gather the rustling sedges  
To furnish the harvest home."

Then the laborers cried: "O master,  
We will bring thee the yellow grain  
That waves on the windy hill-side,  
And the tender grass from the plain;  
But that which springs on the marshes  
Is dry and harsh and thin,  
Unlike the sweet field grasses,  
So we will not gather it in."

But the master said: "O foolish!  
For many a weary day,  
Through storm and drought, ye have labored  
For the grain and the fragrant hay,  
The generous earth is fruitful,  
And breezes of summer blow  
Where there is the sun and the dew of heaven,  
Have ripened soft and slow."

"But out on the wide, bleak marsh-land  
Hath never a plant been set,  
And with famine and rage of hungry waves  
The shivering soil is wet.  
There dower the pale green sedges,  
And the tides that ebb and flow,  
And the biting breath of the sea-wind,  
Are the only care they know."

"They have drunken of bitter waters,  
Their food hath been harsh sea sand,  
And yet they have yielded a harvest  
Unto the master's hand.  
So shall ye all, O reapers,  
Honor him now the more,  
And garner in gladness, with songs of praise,  
The grass from the desolate shore."

—Harper's Magazine.

## THE DISAPPOINTED.

There are songs enough for the hero,  
Who dwells on the height of fame;  
I sing for the disappointed—  
For those who missed their aim.

I sing with a tearful cadence  
For one who stands in the dark,  
And knows that his last, best arrow  
Has bounded back from the mark.

I sing for the breathless runner,  
The eager, anxious soul,  
Who falls with his strength exhausted,  
Almost in sight of the goal.

For the hearts that break in silence  
With a sorrow all unknown,  
For those who need companions,  
Yet walk their ways alone.

There are songs enough for the lovers  
Who share love's tender pain;  
I sing for the one whose passion  
Is given all in vain.

For those whose spirit comrades  
Have missed them on the way,  
I sing with a heart of sorrow  
This minor strain to-day.

And I know the soul system  
Must somewhere keep in space,  
A prize for that spent runner,  
Who barely lost the race.

For the pain would be imperfect,  
Unless it held its place,  
That paid for the toil and talent  
And love that are wasted here.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## Miscellaneous.

## THE DIAMOND RING.

"Yes; it belonged to poor Turenne," said Wyse, as he pulled the ring from his finger and handed it to me for inspection. "He left it to me by his will, and I kept it in memory of one of the best actors and one of the best men I ever knew."

Meanwhile the ring was passing from hand to hand, and the universal verdict was that none of us had ever seen a finer stone.

"Turenne was rather a wealthy man," said one of our little circle, "but I didn't think he could have afforded or would have cared to spend so much money on an ornament as that ring must have cost."

"He wanted it for some special purpose which afterward fell through," rejoined Wyse. "I know all about it, for I bought it for him myself. I had quite a little adventure on the occasion."

"Tell us the story," we cried.

"Well," said Wyse, taking a pull at his cigar and settling himself back in his chair, "it is a good many years ago now. I was playing in high comedy characters at the old Princess, and as I had been working very hard I set off for the south of France as soon as the season closed. It happened that Turenne (who had proved himself a true friend to me) wanted a good diamond for a purpose I needn't trouble you with; but before I set out on my travels I told him that if I met with a particularly fine one at a moderate price I would buy it for him, and he being too busy at the time to attend to the matter himself, gladly consented. I was staying at Nice, when there came to the hotel one of those tall, leonine, American-looking men, except that he was vulgar and eternally talking about the United States.

"On the evening after his arrival a few of us happened to be sitting in the billiard-room, and by some chance or other the conversation turned on the subject of diamonds.

"I don't know much about the business myself," said the American, "but I'm told by good judges that that's about as good a stone as you'll see in a day's round."

"So saying he drew a ring from his finger and handed it to me, who happened to sit next him. It was, indeed, a magnificent brilliant, set in a ring of a peculiar pattern. When the lamp was removed it seemed to gather into itself the light out of the semi-darkness; and glittered like a bit of broken glass in the sunshine. 'What is it worth?' asked one of the men present.

"That I can hardly tell you," answered the American, "seen a friend at Buenos Aires to me direct, and had it cut myself. But I'm tired of it, and seldom wear it."

"Would you sell it?" I inquired, out of curiosity.

"I might," answered the American, "especially as this European trip is clearing me out faster than I expected; and I don't want to go home to Vermont skinned as nearly as a cod. Yes, you may have that diamond for eighty pounds of your money, stranger, and dirt cheap at that, I should say."

"I looked at the stone again, and the

longer I looked at it the more I liked it. Eighty pounds was as much as my friend wished to pay for a stone, but what if I could get one for him worth a hundred for eighty pounds?

"I am not a judge of diamonds myself," said I, returning the stone to its owner. "I'm afraid I couldn't buy without taking a lapidary's opinion as to its value."

"All right," said the American carelessly, "if you care to have it we can go round to a jeweller's in the morning. And if he puts a lower value on the stone than I did, you can have it at the price he names, if you like to buy. I can't say fairer than that."

"The offer did, indeed, seem a fair one, and I went to bed that night determined to secure the jewel for my friend if the expert reported favorably of it."

"Next morning the American and I strolled down to the shop of the chief jeweller of the town; and when we entered the place I first of all paid my footing by purchasing some trifle, and then, taking the ring from the hand of my new acquaintance, I placed it before the jeweller and asked him to give me an opinion as to its value."

"A ver' fine stone, sir," said the Frenchman; "I congratulate you on the possession of so fine a diamond."

"It is not mine; it belongs to my friend here."

"Ah! if that be the case, then I congratulate him," said the polite tradesman.

"What do you suppose it is worth?" I asked.

"Oh, it is difficult to say," said the Frenchman, shrugging his shoulders. "Von gentleman sinks von price ma' for him, another sinks—"

"Yes; but what would you give if you were to buy it? Would you give eighteen hundred francs?"

"The jeweller did not reply for a few seconds. He popped his microscope once more into his eye, held the ring up to the light, examined the setting and felt to make elaborate calculations with a pencil on a sheet of blotting-paper."

"I do not often buy such large stones, but I will give you two thousand five hundred francs for this one," he finally said to the American.

"The Yankee did not reply; and the Frenchman, assuming that this offer was accepted, placed the ring on a little ledge behind him and opened his desk for his check-book."

"Not so fast," said Brother Jonathan, "the diamond's not for sale."

"Two thousand six hundred francs," was the Frenchman's reply.

"Seven hundred—eight hundred?"

"No!"

"Nine hundred—three thousand francs! That is my last offer. Pause, I beg of you, monsieur, before you refuse it. It is a large sum—three thousand francs, and, as if he were convinced that no one could refuse such a price, he put the stone once more among his own treasures and turned round for his check-book."

"Thunder!" exclaimed the Yankee; "what do you take me for? I tell you I can't and I won't sell you the ring. It was as good as sold to this British gentleman last night, and it isn't mine to sell any more. Give me the ring."

"So saying the American took the ring rather sharply from the jeweller's hand and replaced it on his finger. The Frenchman next made me an offer for the trinket; but as I had not bought it for myself, of course I could not sell it, and we left the shop."

"My mind was clear now as to the prudence of giving eighty pounds for the diamond. I had heard the best jeweller in town offer three thousand francs, or a hundred and twenty pounds, for it."

"Well, I must say you have acted most honorably," said I to the American when we reached the street. "After all, a bargain can't be all on one side, and I had never promised to buy the ring, so you had a perfect legal right to sell it to the Frenchman."

"You needn't say no more, stranger," said the Yankee, as if he were tired of the subject. "You can have the stone now, if you choose, at the price we fixed on last night," and he held the ring out to me.

"But I had to get my letters of credit cashed, and I agreed to meet the American in the billiard-room in an hour's time and conclude the transaction."

"No one was in the billiard-room when I entered it (for it was still early in the day) except the American, who was standing by the empty fire-place. The transfer did not occupy more than five seconds, and the Yankee immediately proposed drinks. These being discussed, we separated, and I saw no more of my friend from the States that day."

"That evening after dinner I happened to be sitting not far from the fire-place in the billiard-room, when I noticed a small round object lying just inside the marble fender. Curious to know what it was, I left my seat and picked it up. It was a jeweller's ring case—not an uncommon article, certainly, yet hardly the sort of thing one often sees on the floor of a billiard-room."

"Suddenly I remembered that the American had been standing close to the spot where I found it when, earlier in the day, I had exchanged my two thousand francs' worth of notes for his diamond. An uncomfortable feeling crossed my mind. What did he want with a case? He had been wearing the ring he sold to me. He might have kept a case for it, of course, and might have thrown it away when he parted with the ring; yet that seemed an unusual sort of a thing for a man to do."

"I opened the case. The maker's name was inscribed in gilt letters inside the lid, and the address given was Paris. 'Paris' said I to myself. 'He said the ring had been bought in Brazil. There was no real ground for suspicion, yet I was uneasy. I went upstairs and took out the ring. The pattern—you see it is a peculiar one—I remember well. Somehow I judged, or fancied, that the diamond did not shine as brightly as it had done the night before."

"Next morning I took the ring to a second jeweller and asked his opinion as to its value. He examined the diamond carefully and laid it down on the glass case before him with one contemptuous word:

"Paste!"

"Paste!" I echoed. "Impossible!"

"Certainly paste, and a very good imitation," he replied, turning away.

"My heart sank within me. Eighty pounds was a sum I could ill afford to lose."

It meant a summary end to my holidays, not to speak of embarrassments that would last some time.

"With a faint hope that the second expert had been mistaken, I took the ring to the jeweller who had offered the American three thousand francs for it."

"He seemed pleased to see me, but as soon as he had glanced at the ring his face changed."

"This is not the same ring you showed me yesterday," he said in a tone that made it plain that he thought I meant to cheat him. "At least, he added, 'It is not the same stone. This is not a stone at all, it is paste.'"

"So I have been told," I said sadly.

"Are you sure the Jew I showed you yesterday was a genuine diamond?"

"I am certain of it," he answered.

"The honorable conduct (as I had thought it) of the stranger in refusing to sell to the jeweller was now intelligible. The jeweller meant to keep the real stone. It was not difficult to see how the fraud had been managed. The swindler had had two rings made exactly alike of a striking and peculiar pattern. In one of them he had placed a genuine and very fine diamond. This was the decoy. In the other he had put a false diamond, closely resembling in size and shape the genuine one in the first ring. The one he wore and offered to sell was the true one. When he got it back from the jeweller he had kept it and had given me the sham one in exchange for my eighty pounds. What was I to do?"

"The first thing was to ascertain whether my friend had left the hotel. Of course he had—on the afternoon of the previous day; still, the scent was so hot, I fancied I should have little difficulty in tracing him. But when I found him my difficulties would only begin. Of course he would swear that he had sold me the ring with the stone which the jeweller had declared to be genuine. I might, conceivably, have substituted paste for the true gem as well as he. In any case, when I thought of the difficulty of getting back my money from an American wandering about Europe, my heart sank within me. Even if the police consented to help me, taking my word against his, even if the rogue were convicted, how was I to recover the two thousand francs?"

"These thoughts passed through my mind as I hurried back to the hotel. Certainly the prospect was gloomy enough."

"I easily ascertained that the American had taken the train for Paris the day before, and I determined to follow him at once. I did not despair of finding him, as he would probably put up at one of the good hotels."

"On the way up to Paris I could think of nothing but my loss. This fellow I saw had hit upon a very safe and profitable method of swindling. In nine cases out of ten the cheated man would not discover his loss for years after he had seen the last of the American; if, indeed, the trick was discovered at all; for the paste was quite good enough to deceive a casual observer, and the owner would, of course, be actuated in a profound faith in his diamond straight from Brazil. Had it not been for the incident of my finding the ring case, which a rogue had accidentally dropped, I should in all probability have unwittingly cheated poor Turenne out of his money, and he might afterward have been supposed to be trying to palm off a spurious diamond for a real gem. In all probability the fellow made a living—and a very good one—by going about Europe and practicing this trick."

"This idea sent off my thoughts on a new track and by the time I had arrived in Paris I had decided on my course of action."

"First of all I made careful inquiries at the railway station as to a tall American who had arrived at Nice by a certain train on a preceding day; and, by the help of some five-franc pieces, I found the cabman who had driven him to his hotel—the Continental."

"This being ascertained, I chose a quiet, unpretending hotel for myself near one of the railway stations. Then I emptied the contents of a light bag on my bed, and, taking it empty in my hand, I went to a theatrical costumer's and saying I intended to take part in some private theatricals, hired the costume of a French abbe. (It was a part I had often played in a piece that had a pretty long run in London some eight years ago, and I had little doubt that I would be able to acquire myself in it fairly well.) I got the proper dress, wig, powder, and everything complete, and having put all the articles into my bag, I went to one of the railway stations and took a return ticket for a station a little way out in the country."

"To my disgust I found it impossible to get a compartment to myself, the train was too crowded; but I reflected that the trains returning to Paris would probably be much less crowded in the afternoon than those going into the country."

"In this supposition I was right. I hung about the suburban railway station till a return train was about to start. It was nearly empty, and a doze to the guard secured me the privacy I needed. By the time I returned to Paris I was a stout, benevolent-looking French priest, in comfortable circumstances. My suit of tweeds I had placed in my bag, which I took care to leave at the railway station. Then I made the best of my way to the Hotel Continental."

"I was just in time for the table d'hôte, and as I took my seat I noticed with great satisfaction that my transatlantic friend was sitting not very far off, and that he had not a suspicion of my identity. Nothing, I knew, could be done till after dinner, so I waited through the tedious procession of courses as patiently as I could, and when at last they came to an end, I followed the American and a little group of men who surrounded him to the smoking-room. It was not exactly the place for a priest, but I could not help that."

"I sat down by a little round table near the American, but slightly behind him, so as to be able to hear the conversation without joining in it unless I wished. From time to time I offered a remark, speaking, of course in French, to the man who sat next me, but for the most part I smoked my cigar and sipped my coffee in silence."

"As I expected, it was not long before diamonds became the subject of conversation."

"I don't know much about diamonds myself," said the American, speaking in his native tongue, "but I'm told by good judges

that that's about as good a stone as you'll see anywhere round." (Almost exactly the phrases, I said to myself, which the fellow used to me at Nice!)

"You kin take a look at it," he added carelessly, drawing off the ring and handing it to one of the group. I bent forward, so as to see more clearly what was going on. One after another the men who were sitting near examined and admired the ring. The man next me was the last to look at it."

"A friend I have at Buenos Ayres sent it to me and I had it cut myself," said the American.

"At this point I noticed that my neighbor had finished his examination of the diamond, and I touched him, intimating that I too would like to have a look at it. He handed it to me as a matter of course."

"It was the very ring which had been exhibited in the same way at Nice. I had the intuition one which had been palmed off upon me ready in my hand, and under pretence of trying the effect of the gem on my finger, I easily substituted the one for the other, slipped the false ring on my finger, and, as in duty bound, and then, pulling it off, handed it to my neighbor, who in turn gave it to the American."

"I put the real diamond which I had secured into my pocket, and finished my coffee hastily, just as Brother Jonathan was making an appointment with a rich young Frenchman to meet at the shop of a fashionable jeweller next morning and take his opinion on the value of the gem."

"And since I have taken your fancy," said the unsuspecting American, "you shall have it for the same sum the jeweller offers me for it. I can't say fairer than that, now, can I?"

"I went back to the railway station, got my bag, changed my hat and coat in the waiting room, slipped into the hotel, and next day set off for Cannes."

"My only regret was that I was unable to make a study of the American's face when the Paris Jeweller put a price on his beautiful diamond next morning.—Whitehall Review."

## Bill Nye's Furnace.

Bill Nye writes as follows in the New York World:

"Nothing indicates more plainly that the summer is waning and that soon the nip of frost of winter will be here than the brief but earnest announcement lately mailed to me by my coal fancier to the effect that on and after September 1 he will advance from 10 to 20 per cent. on present prices of coals. (Note the air of wealth and refinement pervading the chaste and Anglo-American plural of coal.)"

"An excellent quality of coal may be secured during this month at \$5 per ton, whereas the price thereafter will be from \$5.50 up toward \$7 and \$8 next spring about New York, and \$11, \$12 and \$14 in the west. It therefore behooves the careful and far-sighted newspaper man, especially, to put in his year's supply now, both for his house and next season's steam yacht."

"The matter of temperature and how best to regulate it in New York, indoors, is a very serious one. Those who rely on steam heat, especially in flats, get more than they need as a general thing, while the treatment of the furnace of the detached house is a study by itself."

"Last year I had an experience with a furnace which ought to be embalmed in song. I only regret that I am not a suitable embalmer that I might attend to it myself. In the prime of summer time I engaged a coal dealer to deal me some coals at a low rate. By this means I saved enough on my coals to purchase a buffalo overcoat to wear while carving at the table during the winter, so it was a wise move."

"We had a reddish furnace about the size of a Blaine movement, and I tried to win its confidence and mould its career during the winter. First it had to be cleaned out thoroughly in the fall, previous people having used it apparently as a resort for cinders. I desired to avoid the expense of hiring a man to clean it out, as it was not what would be called skilled labor, and so I did it myself. By this means I saved \$2.50, to which I added \$47.50 for the purpose of purchasing a new suit of clothes to take the place of the one ruined by getting it full of ashes."

"This furnace had two cut-offs, a jerker of a cold-air flue, and 11 dampers. I would go down at night and fill it full of coals, shut the cold-air flue, examine the steam gauge, also the crown sheet, dump the cinders, and open the rear damper. I would then retire. In the middle of the night the humidity in my room would warn me that all was not well with the furnace. I would go down below in my simple wrap and find the furnace suffering from an overdraft. I then sought to reduce the temperature, and we fought ourselves to sleep. In the morning the furnace was found to be extinct. This went on for a week or two. Then I asked the coachman to look after the furnace. I told him I would look after the horses and polish the crest if he would try to win the confidence of the furnace."

"He assigned the second evening and left me with the barn and the refrigerator both on my hands. I then secured the services of a middle-aged girl who said she used to run the Jay Gould furnace. I told her ours was the same. Jay and I always bought our furnaces at the same place."

"She said she used to have two nights out while she was with the Goulds. I told her that she would be treated equally well by us."

"Her name was Lorena, and she did very well while on duty, but the great difficulty seemed to be that Lorena and the furnace both wanted to go out on the same nights. At last they came to an end, I followed the American and a little group of men who surrounded him to the smoking-room. It was not exactly the place for a priest, but I could not help that."

"I sat down by a little round table near the American, but slightly behind him, so as to be able to hear the conversation without joining in it unless I wished. From time to time I offered a remark, speaking, of course in French, to the man who sat next me, but for the most part I smoked my cigar and sipped my coffee in silence."

"As I expected, it was not long before diamonds became the subject of conversation."

"I don't know much about diamonds myself," said the American, speaking in his native tongue, "but I'm told by good judges

at our house, in order to go down and jerk the furnace. I even tore myself away from a mush-and-milk sociable upstairs in order to go below and shovel coals upon the never-ending appetite of this great bottomless pit."

"And yet the basement was the only part of our house that was really warm. Upstairs I gradually froze, while I tried to see what the potatoes were sprouting in the cellar, and on the second floor the nurse and the governess were eating pemmican and waiting for a relief party. Goose flesh manifested itself on the exterior of those who sought to dress for a dinner party on the second floor, while in the attic my employees were eating blubber and hoping for congressional relief."

"This furnace also had a sound magnifier to it. Its sound magnifier, as a matter of fact, worked better than the other fire did. When I excused myself to my pastor, seeking at the same time to convey the idea that I was leaving the room for the purpose of some examination, it annoyed my wife much to hear a smothered roar, a rattle, and some loud and florid remarks in my well-known tones come floating up through the register."

"It was a good furnace for everything but heating purposes, and I have often thought that if they had the same style in ancient times, the Hebrew children got a good deal better press notices than they deserved."

## A Unique Kitchen.

Here is a unique kitchen worthy of description. It is not large, having been built to fit a very little woman. The pantry is to the rear of it, the dining-room to the right, the hall in front and all out doors to the left, though it stands on a narrow city lot. The kitchen projects beyond the hall, giving room for a door in front and there is a second door in the rear leading to a back porch and garden. The range chimney stands against the outer wall and from door to door in summer the breeze blows perpetually past it. There are windows according to circumstances, some high, some low, some big, some little, some in the upper panels of the doors. This temple of the household gods is finished entirely in wood, for aesthetic reasons quite as much as utilitarian. Wood finish means that not an inch of plaster appears. Ceiling, walls and floor are all of delightfully polished yellow pine. The casings of doors and windows are flat for ease of washing, and all the joints are tight as tight can be. The work was done slowly and carefully under the supervision of the presiding genius, and while perfectly plain, as befits a kitchen, makes a really beautiful apartment, and the lingering forest odor suggests pleasant thoughts and typifying the home of the lady who joyfully gives bread to her house rather than the drudgery of menial toil so often put forward in its place."

"The laundry tubs and the sink are of solid white porcelain. But the wonderful economies of space and the numerous saving devices are the features of the place. There are slides from the pantry to the dining room sideboard. There are shelves in the triangular space over the cellar stairs. There is a table which pulls out of nowhere just opposite the range and vanishes into thin air when the cooking is done. There are flour bins which swing out into the room when wanted and push in flush with the wall again. When the mistress of the establishment wishes to put anything 'down cellar' she doesn't go down herself, though the stairs are of gentle slope and easy of access. She touches a mysterious lever with her hand or foot and up comes a section of the kitchen floor, bringing with it a series of shelves. Disposing of various articles thereon, she reverses the lever and down goes the whole thing. The floor is as solid as ever and the shelves are hanging in the dry, cool cellar. Fearful and wonderful contrivances of this sort meet one at every hand."

"Costly? Not at all. Economy and convenience were the two prime considerations. The house was built by an artist who planned first the kitchen—his wife's workshop—then the studio—his own—and let the rest of the house group itself around these two. The kitchen cost no more in money than the most dingy type of city basement and its owners call it worth all that it cost in ingenuity."

## Importance of Physical Culture.

The day when true sanitary marriage will become the rule is a long way off, says the Boston Herald. The need must be made more plainly evident. In this country we are developing, from the amalgamation of many strains, a race wholly new to the world. Our immigrants, as they intermarry with those who have preceded them, produce descendants of a quicker and more aggressive mental type than their own, and it is noted by Darwin that the bodies and limbs of these descendants are very noticeably longer than those of their ancestors. During our civil war the uniforms manufactured to fit the average American soldier—including those of foreign descent, though born here—were found, as a rule, to be much too long for foreigners just arrived."

"When we shall have learned, and learned to apply, the laws of proper selection in marriage, our race ought to be second to none in health and physical development; and that means, also, intellectual advancement. A wide step toward the needed reform has been taken by us as a people, far more than ever before as we are interested in physical culture, upon which health so clearly depends. There is a promise that it will yet have the high place in the curriculum of education which it deserves."

"Our schools now, on account of the absence of a proper system of physical culture, are constantly sending out into the world young men and young women who, by reason of their infirmities, never ought to marry. And, again, our ill-ventilated counting-rooms and factories are generating an army of the offspring of which must present every phase of bodily imperfection. The remedy for this is physical culture, and the sooner it is recognized by all, and particularly by our educators, the better. Social reformers and philanthropists have here a wide field for cultivation. Let them impress upon our growing youth the importance of healthy bodies, harmoniously developed by proper exercise."

Young women, perhaps even more than

young men, need encouragement to strive to secure bodily perfection by proper exercise. They must realize that mere beauty of face, while it attracts and possibly excites the admiration of some, does not alone constitute true beauty, which can only be founded on perfect health."

Another thing which young ladies must remember: No matter how richly nature has endowed them with outward charms they can retain them only as long as they enjoy good health. They may also be assured that beauty founded on perfect health continues even to old age. No one desires to see Spartanism revived in these times, but we may learn valuable lessons from it. The Spartans worshipped the beautiful and useful, and they took means to secure them. Bodily perfection was attained by enforced, well-appointed exercise. There were but few sickly men and women among them. None sickly were allowed to marry, and all in health were compelled to do so; if they refused they were punished. Bachelors after a certain age were shut out of the society of women, and once a year were shamed in public. Neither boys nor girls were allowed to marry before maturity was reached. This Spartan system of marriage, purely for the welfare of the State, continued for five hundred years, and during that time there were produced a succession of the strongest and bravest men and most healthy and beautiful women that the world has ever known."

There is a remarkable and self-imposed family law which popularly prevails, we are told, throughout Brazil in relation to matrimony. It is recognized among all the higher classes. The man who is about to marry is required to furnish a certificate from one or more physicians that he is free from diseases of a certain character, and that he is free also from all signs of any of the diseases which are liable to be transmitted to the offspring. Not only that, but the physicians consulted must testify that, so far as they can learn, there exists no reason to believe that the union will be other than in accord with the laws of sanitation."

## Widows.

A number of maiden ladies of unspecified age, residing in Boston, Mass., have recently addressed a memorial to the Legislature, praying that widows should be forbidden to marry. The petitioners show that there are at present thousands of maidens in Massachusetts who have little hope of ever changing their condition, owing to the fact that the supply of husbands is insufficient, by at least 30,000, to meet the demand; that their difficulty in obtaining husbands is greatly and cruelly increased by the competition of widows, who, not content with having their share of husbands, now strive with selfish greediness to secure more; and that these widows are so fascinating that no unmarried girl can compete with them. Wherefore the petitioners urge that widows should be forbidden to marry within the bounds of the State, and that widows from other States, venturing to enter Massachusetts, should be compelled to pay a heavy import duty on themselves."

The complaint of the Massachusetts maidens is doubtless true, so far as it concerns the superiority of widows in the art of securing husbands. It is a well known fact that if ten marriageable men are exposed to the fascinations of a widow and an unmarried girl, the widow will—speak after the manner of the worldly—scoop eight of the ten, while the unmarried girl is bringing the other two into subjection. To express this truth scientifically, we might say that the widow has eight units of fascination, and the unmarried girl but two. What is the explanation of this vast increase of power which widowhood gives to a woman?

In part, it is unquestionably due to the fact that the widow knows more about men than the unmarried girl. The latter knows a man only as a being who wears clothing very different from her own, smokes cigars, and is invariably polite and self-sacrificing when in her presence. Of the interior of this being, of his real character, his peculiar way of looking at things, and his private tastes and habits, she can in the nature of things know nothing."

But the widow knows man from the crown of his hat to the sole of his boot. She knows his weakness, his virtues, and his peculiarities. She knows just how to please him, and to make him feel at his ease. Armed with such knowledge, it is no wonder that unmarried girls cannot compete with her."

The superficial person might fancy that men would shun the widow, saying to themselves: "She has slain one husband, let us flee his fate." On the contrary, the intelligent man simply looks at the widow's experience. He assumes that if she has worn out one husband in studying mankind, she must have learned precisely how another husband should be treated. Women reason in just this way about widowers, and they often assert that no man learns how to become a decent husband except at the cost of at least one wife."

The missionary who returns from India to New England, in search of a fourth wife, finds one without the least difficulty, for the marriageable girl says to herself: "With his vast experience, he must know how to make a happy wife."

It is the experience which widows have gained which makes them popular with men."

In point of fact, what is the widow but a perfect woman? She has all the beauty of the unmarried girl, and four times her knowledge. She is an educated and graduated wife—one who is familiar with all the duties of the profession, and is competent to sew on the most abstruse masculine button the very day after her marriage. If the young Bostonian marries a maiden even of advanced age, he must spend years in educating her up to the point which every widow has reached. Why should he take all this trouble when widows are all around him from whom to choose?"

As we all know, he does not wait for it. He marries a widow, and is forever glad that he did so. And herein, as with the judicious Hooker, "there is made evident in the sight of all men, the plain and level surface of the crown of his head."—Once a Week.

The record of cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla can never be completely written. The peculiar curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are successful when everything else has failed. If your blood is impure, your digestion out of order, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## "NASAL VOICES, CATARRH AND



## LOG CABIN SUCCESS.

**LOG CABIN SUCCESS.**

What lists this young man?

Robert Garrett's father left him a fortune of twenty millions. He was from childhood reared in luxury; he received a splendid education with an especial training in law to a thorough knowledge of railroad management and was expected to succeed his father as a railroad king.

Within three years after the responsibilities which his father's death threw upon him were assumed, he is reported a broken down man, with mind and health permanently shattered.

George Law is another young man left

with millions of money, who is reported among the "wrecks." His father, bred a stone mason, was of gigantic size and strength, with commensurate brain power. So he became a great contractor, then a railroad king and left half a dozen millions for his son to dissipate. The young man is a success as a dissipator.

The founders of both of these great estates were born in the most humble walks of life, grew strong, mentally and physically, by simple living and honest labor, and de-

not, Mr. Sampson

The great men of our country have not as a rule, come from the elegant mansions of the cities, but from the Log Cabins of the rural districts. Simple ways of living, freedom from dissipation and enervating pleasures, simple remedies for disease, effective and which leave no poison in the system, develop brawny, brainy men, who compel the world to recognize their strength and power.

The wholesome, old-fashioned Log Cabin remedies are the safest and surest for family use. Our grandmothers knew how to prepare the teas and syrups of roots, herbs and balsams which drive disease out of the system by natural methods and leave no after ill effects. The most potent of these old-time remedies were, after long and searching investigation, secured by H. H. Warner of safe cure fame, and are now put out for the "healing of the nations" in the Warner's Log Cabin remedies.

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. With pure blood giving health, strength, mental and bodily vigor, you may hope to cope successfully with the most gigantic financial problems of the age, without wrecking health and manhood.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The "Niagara Falls Route."

Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices at Woodward avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue, Merrill block, and at Third street. All trains arrive

And depart on Central standard time.	Chicago Trains.	going west.	Arrive, from west.
News Express	8:45 a m		
New York Limited Exp.	11:30 a m		10:45 a m
Mal. via Main and Airline	7:00 a m		4:10 p m
Del. via Main and Airline	7:00 a m		4:45 p m
Kal. via St. Rivers and Airline	9:40 a m		11:50 a m
Evening Express	6:00 p m		10:00 p m
Chicago Rapid Train	10:15 p m		10:20 p m
CHICAGO RAPID TRAINS.			
Day Express	7:00 a m		6:45 a m
Grand Rapids Express.	9:40 a m		11:50 a m
Night Express	10:15 p m		10:00 a m
ALPENA AND MARQUETTE.			
Alpena and Marquette	8:25 a m		9:10 p m
Marquette and Alpena	8:40 p m		11:00 a m
Bay City Express	9:00 a m		9:35 a m
TOLEDO TRAINS.			
Southern City Express	8:45 a m		6:45 a m
St. L., Cleo. and Col'd Exp.	12:40 p m		10:00 a m
St. L., Cleo. and Col'd Exp.	12:40 p m		10:00 a m
St. L., Cleo. and Col'd Exp.	12:40 p m		10:00 a m
Chicago Express	10:55 p m		10:55 p m
CHICAGO AND TORONTO.			
Buffalo and Tor. onto Trains.	going east.		Arrive from west.
Accommodation	9:00 a m		8:00 p m

Atlantic & Pacific Exp. \$6.10 a m. \$9.40 p m.  
New York & Boston Ex. \$12.05 p m. \$5.30 p m.  
New York & New York Exp. \$7.15 a m. \$1.00 p m.  
Limited Express..... \$10.85 p m. \$1.00 p m.  
\*Daily. \*Except Sunday. \*Except Saturday  
\*Except Monday.

CHAS. A. WARREN. O. W. RUGGLES.  
City P. & T. Agt. Gen'l P. & T. Agt.  
Nov.30, 1887. Detroit. Chicago, Ill.

**Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.**

Trains run on Central Standard Time

Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago & Cincinnati Express.....	7:30 a m.	6:40 p m.
Chicago, Toledo & Cincinnati Express.....	6:10 p m.	10:15 a m.
Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago & Columbus Express.....	8:15 p m.	6:25 p m.

The 6:35 p.m. train will arrive, and the 9:15 p.m. train departs from the Third Street depot at 8:00 p.m. The 7:15 p.m. train leaves the Union Station depot, and the 9:15 p.m. train leaves the Third Street depot.

Up-town ticket office No. 55 Woodward & Co., Jefferson, Merrill block.

**Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee**

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard Time. In effect May 1, 1906.

Morning Express.....	10:50 a.m.	Arrive.....
"Through Mail....."	12:30 p.m. <td>12:30 p.m.</td>	12:30 p.m.
Steamboat Express.....	4:30 p.m.	9:45 p.m.
"Night Express....."	10:30 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
"Sleeping car sleeper....."	10:35 p.m. <td>11:40 a.m.</td>	11:40 a.m.

Daily, Sundays excepted, 7 daily.

Trains connect at Detroit as follows: 4:30 and 8:00 p.m. connect at Durand with trains on Can-  
nondan, Chicago and Milwaukee, and Chicago and  
Milwaukee, and has parlor car to Grand Haven.  
Chicago express has Pullman sleeper to St. Paul.  
Night express has sleeper to Grand Haven.  
Daily sleeping car berth can be secured at G. T. R.

Depart.	Arrive.
* 8:30 a.m.	* 6:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	11:20 a.m.
4:00 p.m.	12:30 a.m.
9:30 p.m.	
* 9:30 p.m.	* 6:15 a.m.

**Travel Via the  
LAKE SHORE ROUTE,**  
the only double track line between the  
**EAST AND WEST.**  
**THROUGH CARS**  
Between Chicago, New York and Port

**BECAUSE OF THE INFORMATION, NEW YORK AND Boston**  
 It, call on nearest Lake Shore Agent.

**SCRIBNER'S  
 LUMBER & LOG BOOK**

*Over One Million Sold.* Most complete book of its kind ever published. Gives measure-  
 ment of all parts of trees, logs, and lumber;  
 ber; hints to lumber dealers; wood measure-  
 ment; and log rules. Gives, round, board, and  
 square; and heading bolts, U. S. Standard book  
 throughout the United States and Canada. Sent  
 post-paid for 25 cents. Write for circular.

**J. A. MANN, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

**LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER**  
 Sales made in all parts of the United States on  
 application. Terms reasonable and made known  
 on application.

**JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT**  
 Advertising has always proved  
 successful. Before placing any  
 Newspaper Advertising consult  
**LORD & THOMAS,**  
 ADVERTISING AGENTS,  
 42 to 48 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.



(Continued from First Page.)

We might stop a pretty big leak in our usual management. It is a fact that as a class farmers know less about the principles that underlie their business than any other class of business men. Also that the other class of business men, who know their practical working together, know less about the principles that underlie their business than any other class of business men. This paper was discussed pretty generally by members, and its contents approved.

Rev. I. T. Sunderland, of Ann Arbor, supplemented some of the topics touched with practical illustrations, and then the ladies went into executive session on "Help and Hindrances in the Household," a report of which will be sent to the annex shortly.

The annual Fair of the Club will be held the 2nd Saturday in October at the residence of Wm. Ball, Hamburg, and a good time is anticipated.

C. M. STARKS, Cor. Sec.

#### AGRICULTURAL NOTES FROM FRANCE.

From our Paris Correspondent.

PARIS, Sept. 6, 1888.

France has never seen a wetter or a colder June and July than during the present year. Nearly three times more rain has fallen than the average quantity. What will be the effect of this on the quality of the wheat crops? Very disastrous indeed. In grain, the yield will be fully one-fourth less than the hoped-for appearance of the crop promised in the month of May, before the arrival of rain, the diminished heat, the storm and the hail showers. Much of the wheat is laid and has commenced to sprout in the ear; in other cases a late sowing has sent up stems which cannot ripen in time. How best harvest the grain under such adverse circumstances?

This is a difficulty, as generally French farmers on cutting the crop leave it in the sward, later sheaf it, to be in due time carted home. In wet seasons the loss was thus very great. The practice has been spreading since some years, to bind the sward as it is cut into sheaves, and form the latter into a kind of small round stack with an opened sheaf for hood. A simpler plan and handler for drying purposes would be the common parallel stack, of ten or twelve sheaves, ears leaning against ears, and all capped with a sheaf from each end, opening fan-like to top-coast the rest, leaving the butts to leave the inclemency of the weather, till a fine and early day can be snatched for carting to the yard, or otherwise handling.

No sensible farmer dears reaping his cereals till they be dead ripe. Analysis and experiments have shown six defined periods or stages, in the growth of wheat from germination to maturity. The first comprises plant life, from sowing in autumn till spring, the second, from spring to the commencement of the ear in its sheath, about 37 days. This stage is characterized by absorption in considerable quantities of the nutritive elements, nitrogen, lime, potash and phosphoric acid. The proportion of the nutritive principles thus absorbed, is two and three times in excess of the quantities of organic substances formed, hence the necessity of placing abundantly within reach of the plant at this period, the substances required for its nutrition and development.

The third stage—some twenty-three days—is that of the earing, including the phase when the ear has not yet been formed or rolled up in the internal leaves, till the moment when it is ready to shoot from the sheath. The fourth stage, about nineteen days, comprises from the shooting of the ear to the termination of the flowering. The fifth stage, of thirteen days, begins with the end of the flowering, to the commencement of maturity, and from the latter up to complete ripeness, say twenty-two days, forms the sixth and last stages. The fifth phase, from the end of the flowering till the beginning of the maturity, merits exceptional attention. From its germination till the formation of its grain, the stem of the wheat accumulates in its tissues augmenting quantities of mineral matters, by the aid of which it fabricates its organic matters. Arrived at the fifth stage the plant borrows nothing from the outside world. It ceases to grow; it forms its grain with the materials stored up in its different organs, and till complete maturity be achieved it has no need to take from the soil or the air any new elements. Hence, reaping before being fully ripe, in no manner cuts off the plant's food supplies. The honey comb cells once filled the bee can rest from its winged toil.

Professor Henneberg, since many years, has devoted his attention to the influence of the consumption of water on the nutrition of animals. It was the output of his experiments that led to the plan of drying the food of best sugar factories, the grains of breweries, distilleries, etc., apart from the saving in transport of these commodities and their better preservation when dried. A too aqueous diet does not allow the animal to reap all the advantages to be derived from its food. About 40 per cent of the water imbibed by domestic animals is exhaled by the lungs and perspiration; the remainder passes off in the excretions. Excessive liquidity taken into the system lowers the temperature of the body and destroys the elements of the tissues for work of transpiration. Henneberg concludes that an excess of watery elements are detrimental to the formation of meat and fat.

Professor E. Wolff has been conducting numerous and remarkable experiments at Hohenheim on the feeding of horses. From the results just published I glean that a horse weighing 10 cwt., and not working has want per day of nutritive matters as represented by 23 lbs. of meadow hay of average quality; for a horse working eight to ten hours it has need of nutritive matters represented by 11 lbs. of oats, seven lbs. of rye, six lbs. of hay and 3½ lbs. of straw.

Rural economy suffers from two terrible drawbacks—the absenteeism of the relatively large landed proprietors, and the relative poverty of the peasant proprietors whose life is spent eking out a miserable existence, in comparison with which that of a farm servant's is happiness itself. By the new college and its degrees, large proprietors may be induced to reside on their properties, and when technically educated,

know how to manage them. The College will also furnish a supply of professors, competent to handle the several complicated problems of scientific or commercial farming, to apply in a word the law, applicable to every walk of industrial life, viz.: that of obtaining the maximum of results, or of production, with the smallest expenditure of capital and time.

The second project is to have agriculture systematically taught, not as an extra, but as a fundamental part of programme study in all the primary or national schools of France. This could not be effected until the present, as the teaching staff did not exist; and further, the teacher was inclined not to regard agriculture as a study connected with augmented salary or a qualification for advancement. All that will be henceforth changed. The United States, Australia and India by their cheap food products, and their favored conditions for producing them, are more and more driving Continental agriculturists into a corner. The competition can only be met by the exercise of the highest skill and keenest business habits.

M. Henkel has discovered citric acid in cow's milk, a fact hitherto not admitted. In 40 tons of fresh milk there is as much citric acid, in the form of salts, as in 400 millions of lemons. In other words, the average daily milk of a cow contains as much citric acid as two or three lemons.

Chemist Schloesing has communicated to the Academy of Science, the results of his ingenious and delicate experiments on the absorption of nitrogen by the soil. He concludes: Nitrogen is not absorbed directly, but is fixed in the soil in the form of nitrates, and at the expense of the nitrogen in the organic matters of the soil.

#### Getting Rid of Weeds.

Prof. W. J. Beal, in his valuable book, "Grasses of North America," says: There are two things to be done: First, prevent further seeding; and the further introduction of seeds; second, destroy the seeds and plants now in the soil.

Farmers cannot be too careful about the source of grass seed. Weeds of some of the worst types are thus distributed. Where it is possible, it is better and safer to grow one's own seed, or procure it of some thorough, careful farmer near home. The older the country, as a rule, the more likely it is to furnish ox-eye daisy, yarrow, rib grass and other tenacious and troublesome weeds.

Foul seed is dear even as a gift. It is cheaper to pay a triple price for clean seed than to be perplexed with the trouble of getting rid of the weeds introduced. Some of the seed should be spread out on a table in a very thin layer to aid in the discovery of the seeds of weeds, which are liable otherwise to escape notice. Slaves and fans may remove some kinds entirely. Many sorts of seeds, especially the small ones, will pass undisturbed and unharmed through the digestive organs of horses and cattle. An ordinary compost heap does not kill all unless every portion is carefully turned in and heated.

In certain cases one or more weed crops may be raised on the land throughly summer fallowed. Pastures and meadows should always be looked over carefully, and the weeds dug or pulled before the seeds are ripe, or taken off the ground if the seeds are ripe. Sheep must be kept from pastures until sticks, seed, burred tongue, burdock and the like have been removed.

The large weeds, like yarrow, and bitter dock, parsnip and carrot, may be left until the growing stalk has acquired some strength. Then on some day when the soil is soft, and before the seeds have dropped, go over the field with a spade or a stout spud, thrusting it down perpendicularly within a couple of inches of the plant. Take the stalk with one hand near the root, and with the other pry it loose. In this way no roots are left below the surface to sprout and send up new crops. Never cut off the tops of such weeds leaving the roots in the ground.

By the following process the writer has found no trouble in killing grass whether the season be wet or dry, the soil sand or clay, drained or undrained. Plow it late in autumn, and as soon as a team can be put on the ground in the spring run over it with a cultivator every three or four days. Never allow a leaf to show itself, for then it begins to recuperate. By the middle of June these vestiges have disappeared. Further south than Central Michigan, no doubt it will disappear earlier. To harrow and rake up the roots is a waste of labor. If during its growing season the green tops are kept out of sight the plants will die. Thorough work, eternal vigilance, is the only way of keeping the upper hand of weeds.

#### Veterinary Department.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers free. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The responses should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered postally by mail, unless accompanied by a stamped envelope. Private address, No. 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

Indigestion in a Mare—Lame Mare—No Diagnostic Symptoms.

ROYAL OAK, Sept. 19, 1888.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a gray mare thirteen years old, in good condition, that has sick spells sometimes once a week and sometimes once a month, they last her about one day; she keeps looking back at her flanks first one side and then the other, she is not quiet a minute, lies down and rolls and gets up and keeps walking till she gets over them, when standing in a stable she doubles herself all up. She has had them about two years in warm weather, and keeps getting worse all the time. If from this description, which is the best I can give, you can tell me what it is, and give me a remedy you will confer a favor, through the columns of the Michigan Farmer. We have given her medicine for the colic, but don't do any good.

I also have a bay mare that was taken with a lameness in the left forward quarter and cannot stand on her foot, cannot find any inflammation or soreness in any part.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—From the symptoms described, we cannot satisfactorily diagnose the disease. We recognize indigestion as the result, let us cause be what it may, and would suggest an examination by a competent

veterinary surgeon, and be governed by his directions.

To your second: Personal examination by a competent veterinary surgeon is necessary to diagnose the trouble and advise treatment.

#### Encysted Tumor on the Hind Leg of a Five Year Old Colt.

PANAMA, Sept. 16, 1888.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a valuable five year old colt that has a tumor about the size of half a walnut, on the inside of the right hind leg situated at the lower end of hock joint, is soft (but not like a blister or wind puff). I noticed it first last December; have blistered it some but without effect. It does not lame him or hurt his action, when in the field is very playful. Has been driven but little. Now from this description can you tell what it is, and how to treat him. I never noticed any fever in it. It has never been tender to touch.

A READER.

Answer.—The "bunch" on the hind leg of your colt is probably an encysted tumor, usually occurring under the skin, forming a distinct sac containing matter of various consistence; sometimes thick, watery, cheesy, etc. These tumors usually are painless and grow very slowly. They can only be removed by means of a surgical operation removing the sac, or bag containing the secretion. Blistering is of no benefit in such cases; and to lance them they only fill again, often stimulating increased growth, to prevent which the sac must be removed by a surgical operation.

The blood is the regulator. Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. It cures all impurities. It is the largest bottle in the market—30 doses for \$1. Your druggist sells it. Buy for your family's benefit as well as your own.

#### Commercial.

##### DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Sept. 29, 1888.

WHEAT.—There has been a general advance in all grades the past week, but prices are still claimed to be below what present prices of wheat should make them. The market is very firm. Jobbers' quotations are as follows:

Michigan roller process..... 4 00 @ 4 20  
Minnesota, do..... 3 90 @ 4 10  
Minnesota, do..... 3 80 @ 4 00  
Minnesota, do..... 3 70 @ 3 90  
Low grades..... 3 60 @ 3 80

WHEAT.—The week closes with wheat higher than for a long time, although losing the advanced position it held on Thursday. The Chicago "corner" has monopolized a large share of attention, and the success of the "bull" element, while undoubtedly forcing values far beyond their legitimate limits, shows how strong the market is on its merits. At the moment a reaction seems likely when the September date, which is the one in which the "corner" exists, is settled up. But prices for wheat are not up to their level yet, and we look for another advance before the season is much older. Foreign markets are all firmer, as are the seaboard markets on this side of the Atlantic. Closing quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 98½¢; No. 2 red, 91½¢; No. 3 red, 85½¢. In futures No. 2 red for September delivery sold at 91½¢; October at 91½¢; and December at 91½¢. Some sales of May were made at 91½¢.

CORN.—Dull and lower. Spot No. 2 quoted at 45½¢, and No. 3 at 44¢. No. 2 for December delivery closed at 38½¢, and January at 37½¢.

OATS.—Early in the week prices declined, but part of the loss was regained yesterday. No. 2 white quoted at 29½¢, No. 3 do at 28½¢; light mixed at 26½¢, No. 2 mixed at 25½¢, and No. 3 at 23½¢.

BAILEY.—Market firm at \$1.40 per cental for No. 2, and \$1.35 for low grades. Demand more active. Receipts for the week, 24,658 bu.; shipments, 3,000 bu.; amount in store, 5,192 bu.; last year, 4,735 bu.

FEED.—Early in the week prices declined, but part of the loss was regained yesterday. No. 2 white quoted at 29½¢, No. 3 do at 28½¢; light mixed at 26½¢, No. 2 mixed at 25½¢, and No. 3 at 23½¢.

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Martha and Delaware quoted at 46½¢ per lb.; Nags and Rogers, 45½¢; Concord and Hartford, 30¢.

CRAB APPLES.—Quoted at 60¢ per lb. Inquiry limited.

HOPS.—Old quoted at 14¢; New York, new, at 30¢; Washington Territory quoted at the same.

POULTRY.—Live quoted as follows: Hens, 40¢; B. chickens, 35¢; turkeys, 95¢; 100; ducks, 80¢; spring chickens, 90¢; pigeons, 9¢; pair, 20¢; squabs 25¢. Small lots sold at 14¢.

GAME.—Partridges quoted at 40¢; 45¢ per pair; woodcock, \$3 50; 75¢ per doz; common ducks, 40¢, and Mallards, 75¢ per pair; rabbit, 10¢; 15¢ each; squirrels, \$10 25 per doz.

Demand fair, but receipts are yet light, particularly for the bulk of the receipts.

TOMATOES.—Quoted at 40¢; 50¢ per bu. from store.

WATERMELONS.—Quoted at \$3 12 1/2 per 100, and dull. Weather too cool.

NUTMEG MELONS.—Selling at a range of \$1 25 to 50¢ per bu. Supply ample.

ONIONS.—Market lower. Now quoted at \$1 00 to 25¢ per bu.

PROVISIONS.—Market active and barreled pork higher; lard has dropped a fraction; no other firm and a shade higher; no other changes. Quotations here are as follows:

Meat, new..... 10 25 @ 12 75  
Short clear..... 15 25 @ 18 75  
Lard in kegs, 50..... 10 25 @ 12 75  
Hams, 50..... 12 25 @ 15 75  
Choice bacon, 50..... 11 25 @ 13 75  
Extra mess beef, new per bu..... 7 25 @ 7 75  
Prime beef, 50..... 7 25 @ 7 75  
Dried beef hams, 50..... 9 50 @ 10 00  
Tallow, 50..... 4 25 @ 4 50

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE.—The market opened up at these yards with 1,300 head of cattle on sale. For the best the local dealers paid about last week's prices, but common cattle of which the receipts were largely made, were hard to sell, and at the close a good proportion of the receipts were shipped out in first hands. The following were the closing:

QUOTATIONS:

Fancy steers weighing 1,200 to 1,500 lbs..... 4 00 @ 4 25  
Good steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs..... 3 75 @ 4 00  
Choice steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs..... 3 50 @ 3 75  
Good mixed steers, 600 to 800 lbs..... 3 25 @ 3 50  
Cows, heifers and light steers..... 2 50 @ 3 25  
Thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls..... 2 00 @ 2 50  
Stockers..... 1 50 @ 2 00

Page sold Knoc 5 fair butchers' steers at 1020 lbs at \$3 35 and 4 at \$3 10 lbs at \$3 25. Good butchers' stock at \$15 lbs at \$3 25. Wrexford & Beck sold 10 mixed westerns at 670 lbs at \$2 25.

Allen sold Wrexford & Beck a mixed lot of 25 head of thin butchers' stock at 750 lbs at \$2 40. Brooks sold Fieschman 25 mixed westerns at 550 lbs at \$2 10. Bullen sold J. Wrexford a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock at 572 lbs at \$1 10.

Allen sold J. Wrexford a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock at 1042 lbs at \$1 10. Wrexford & Beck sold Russell 24 mixed westerns at 800 lbs at \$2 50. Giddings sold McIntire a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butchers' stock at 630 lbs at \$2 30.

Contes sold Wrexford & Beck 5 fair cows at 1140 lbs at \$2 80. McMillen sold Wrexford & Beck 4 fair butchers' steers at 1050 lbs at \$3 50. Clark sold Hersh 6 fair butchers' steers at 810 lbs at \$2 50. Sullivan sold Kolb 37 mixed westerns at 770 lbs at \$2 50.

Coates sold Reagan a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butchers' stock at 693 lbs at \$2 40. Clark sold Capis a mixed lot of 23 head of coarse butchers' stock at 755 lbs at \$2 25. Allen sold Cross a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock at 845 lbs at \$2 50. Sullivan sold Marc 27 mixed westerns at 774 lbs at \$2 90 and 31 to McGo 880 lbs at \$2 40.

Patton sold Bussell a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock at \$20 lbs at \$2 75. Dennis sold McIntire a mixed lot of 7 head of butchers' stock at \$75 lbs at \$2 50. Smith sold Sullivan 21 stockers at 591 lbs at \$2 25 and a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock at \$70 lbs at \$2 50.

Page sold Marshlek a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock at \$27 lbs at \$3 40. Wrexford sold Clark 12 stockers at 751 lbs at \$2 50. Wrexford & Beck sold Marc 27 mixed westerns at 774 lbs at \$2 90 and 31 to McGo 880 lbs at \$2 40.

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Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 55,000 against 55,481 last week. Shipments, 17,432. The receipts of dressed beef Monday numbered 13,967 head. The market opened up slow, and before the close prices were 10¢ to 15¢ below Saturday, and about 3,000 head were left unsold. Canners and butchers bought through Texas at \$1 50 to 25¢ for cows, and \$2 00 to 25¢ for steers. Native cows and other native butchering stock was in liberal supply, and prices were weak. Stockers and feeders met with a better demand, and prices were reported steadier. Seven head of 1,425-lb steers sold at \$5 50, which was the top of the market. Three carloads of 1,475-lb natives sold to New York buyer at \$5 20. About the next highest price was \$5 50, but comparatively few natives sold above \$5, as the quality was quite common. Quite a good many common to fair natives sold at \$3 50 to 40¢, and many steers averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs sold at \$2 00 to 25¢. Dressed beef men bought few cattle above \$4 75. Most of the ordinary killing cattle, suitable for dressing, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. Two carloads of 1,300-lb Montana natives sold at \$4 15, the highest sale reported for range. Prices did not vary on Tuesday or Wednesday, but on Thursday common cattle sold lower, with other grades steady. On Friday there were 12,000 head received. The demand was fair and prices steady. The following were the closing:

QUOTATIONS:

Fancy bred heaves..... 6 25 @ 6 50  
Good to choice, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs..... 5 40 @ 5 75  
Medium to good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs..... 4 90 @ 5 25  
Common steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs..... 4 25 @ 4 50  
Native grassers, 900 to 1,100 lbs..... 3 50 @ 3 75  
Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs..... 3 25 @ 3 50

Poor to prime, 900 to 1,100 lbs..... 2 75 @ 3 00  
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs..... 2 50 @ 2 75

Buttles.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 13,200 against 14,217 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 4,200 head of cattle on sale. The demand was only moderate, and before the close prices were 15¢ to 20¢ below Saturday, and about 3,000 head were left unsold. Canners and butchers bought through Texas at \$1 50 to 25¢ for cows, and \$2 00 to 25¢ for steers. Native cows and other native butchering stock was in liberal supply, and prices were weak. Stockers and feeders met with a better demand, and prices were reported steadier. Seven head of 1,425-lb steers sold at \$5 50, which was the top of the market. Three carloads of 1,475-lb natives sold to New York buyer at \$5 20. About the next highest price was \$5 50, but comparatively few natives sold above \$5, as the quality was quite common. Quite a good many common to fair natives sold at \$3 50 to 40¢, and many steers averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs sold at \$2 00 to 25¢. Dressed beef men bought few cattle above \$4 75. Most of the ordinary killing cattle, suitable for dressing, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. Two carloads of 1,300-lb Montana natives sold at \$4 15, the highest sale reported for range. Prices did not vary on Tuesday or Wednesday, but on Thursday common cattle sold lower, with other grades steady. On Friday there were 12,000 head received. The demand was fair and prices steady. The following were the closing:

QUOTATIONS:

Fancy bred heaves..... 6 25 @ 6 50  
Good to choice, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs..... 5 40 @ 5 75  
Medium to good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs..... 4 90 @ 5 25  
Common steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs..... 4 25 @ 4 50  
Native grassers, 900 to 1,100 lbs..... 3 50 @ 3 75  
Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs..... 3 25 @ 3 50

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